REPORT

ON

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31 DECEMBER 1929

Price — Rs. 2-14-0 or £ 0-5-0

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY OFFICE, BOOK DEPOT AND FORMS STORE, NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PESHAWAR,

for

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
CALCUTTA

1930

REPORT

ON

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31 DECEMBER 1929

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT PRINTING AND STATIONERY OFFICE, BOOK DEPOT AND FORMS STORE, NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PESHAWAR,

for

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
CALCUTTA

1930

Government of India Publications are obtainable from the Government of India Central Publication Branch, 3, Government Place, West, Calcutta, and from the following Agents :—

EUROPE:

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA,

INDIA HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND.

And at all Booksellers.

INDIA AND CEYLON:

Provincial Book Depots.

MADRAS:—Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road, Madras.

BOMBAY:—Manager, Government Book Depôt, Charni Road Gardens, Queen's Road, Bombay.

SIND:—Library attached to the Office of the Commissioner in Sind, Karachi.

BENGAL:—Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, Writers' Buildings, Room No 1, Ground Floor, Calcutta.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH:—Superintendent of Government Press, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Allahabad.

PUNJAB:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab, Lahore.

BURMA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, Rangoon.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Central Provinces Nagpur.

ASSAM:—Superintendent, Assam Secretariat Press, Shillong.

BIHAR AND ORISSA:—Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa, P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.

COORG:—Office of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Bangalore.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE:—Manager, Government Printing and Stationery, Peshawar.

LIST OF AGENTS—*concluded*

Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta and Simla.
W. Newman & Co, Ltd., Calcutta.
S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta.
The Indian School Supply Depôt, 309, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd., Calcutta.
M. C. Sarcar & Sons, 15, College Square, Calcutta.
Standard Literature Co., Ltd., Calcutta.
Association Press, Calcutta.
Chukerverty, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., 13, College Square, Calcutta.
The Book Company, Calcutta.
James Murray & Co., 12, Government Place, Calcutta (for Meteorological Publications only).
Ray Chaudhury & Co., 68-5, Ashutosh Mukherji Road, Calcutta.
Scientific Publishing Co., 9, Taltolla Lane, Calcutta.
Chatterjee & Co., 204, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
Standard Law Book Society, 8-2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
The Hindu Library, 3, Nandalal Mullick Lane, Calcutta.
Kamala Book Depôt, Ltd., 15, College Square, Calcutta.
Bengal Flying Club, Dum Dum Cantt. on Aviation.
Kali Charan & Co., Municipal Market, Calcutta.
B. C. Basak, Esq., Proprietor, Albert Library, Dacca.
Mitra Brothers, Rajshahi.
Higginbothams, Madras.
Rochouse & Sons, Madras.
G. A. Nateson & Co., Publishers, George Town, Madras.
Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.
P. Varadachary & Co., Madras.
S. Murthy & Co., Madras.
City Book Co., Madras.
Bright & Co., Trivandrum.
The Booklover's Resort, Talkad, Trivandrum, South India.
E. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Pudumandapam, Madura.
Central Book Depôt, Madura.
Vijapur & Co., Vizagapatam.
Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
D. B. Tarporevala, Sons & Co., Bombay.
Sunder Pandurang, Bombay.
Ram Chandra Govind & Sons, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
N. M. Tripathi & Co., Booksellers, Princess Street, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
New and Secondhand Bookshop, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
J. M. Pandia & Co., Bombay.
Gatulal & Co., Bombay.
A. H. Wheeler & Co., Allahabad, Calcutta and Bombay.
S. Govind & Co., Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
Bombay Book Depôt, Girgaon, Bombay.
Bennett Coleman & Co., Ltd., "The Times of India" Press, Bombay.
Proprietor, New Kitabkhana, Poona.
The Manager, Oriental Book Supplying Agency, 15, Shukrawar, Poona City.
Rama Krishna Bros., Opposite Vishrambag, Poona City.
S. P. Bookstall, 21, Budhwar, Poona.
Mangaldas & Sons, Booksellers and Publishers, Bhaga Talao, Surat.
The Standard Book and Stationery Co., 32-33, Arbab Road, Peshawar.
R. B. Umadikar & Co., The Bharat Book Depôt, Dharwar.
The Students Own Book Depôt, Dharwar.
Shri Shankar Karnataka Pustaka Bhandara, Malamuddi, Dharwar.
The Standard Bookstall, Karachi, Quetta, Delhi, Murree and Rawalpindi.
The Karachi Book Depôt, Elphinstone Street Camp, Karachi.
The English Bookstall, Karachi.
The Standard Bookstall, Quetta.
U. P. Malhotra & Co., Quetta.
J. Ray & Sons, 43, K. & L., Edwardes Road, Rawalpindi, Murree and Lahore.
The Standard Book Depôt, Lahore, Nainital, Mussoorie, Dalhousie, Ambala Cantonment and Delhi.
N. B. Mathur, Superintendent, Nazir Kanun Hind Press, Allahabad.
The North India Christian Tract and Book Society, 18, Clive Road, Allahabad.
Ram Dayal Agarwala, 184, Katra, Allahabad.
Ram Narain Lal, Katra, Allahabad.
The Indian Army Book Depot, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Narayan & Co., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
The Indian Army Book Depôt, Jullundur City, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Manager, Newal Kishore Press, Lucknow.
The Upper India Publishing House, Ltd., Literature Palace, Ammuddaula Park, Lucknow.
Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Mufid-i-Am Press, Lahore and Allahabad.
Rama Krishna & Sons, Booksellers, Anarkali, Lahore.
Puri Brothers, Booksellers and Publishers, Katcheri Road, Lahore.
The Tilak School Bookshop, Lahore.
The Standard Bookstall, Lahore.
The Proprietor, Punjab Sanskrit Book Depôt, Saidmitha Street, Lahore.
The Insurance Publicity Co., Ltd., Lahore.
The Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
The Commercial Book Co., Lahore.
The University Book Agency, Kachari Road, Lahore.
Manager of the Imperial Book Depôt, 63, Chandney Chauk Street, Delhi.
Fono Book Agency, New Delhi.
Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Delhi, Lahore, Simla, Meerut and Calcutta.
Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press, Rangoon.
The Modern Publishing House, Ltd., 30, Phayre Street, Rangoon.
Burma Book Club, Ltd., Rangoon.
Manager, The "Hitavada," Nagpur.
Bhisey Brothers, Booksellers and Stationers, Sitabaldi, Nagpur.
S. C. Talukdar, Proprietor, Students & Co., Cooch Behar.
The Manager, "Ceylon Observer," Colombo.
The Manager, The Indian Bookshop, Benares City.
Nandkishore & Bros., Chowk, Benares City.
The Srivilliputtur Cooperative Trading Union Ltd., Srivilliputtur (S. I. R.).
Raghunath Prasad & Sons, Patna City.
The Students' Emporium, Patna.
K. L. Mathur & Bros., Guzri, Patna City.
Kamala Book Stores, Bankipore, Patna.
G. Benerjea & Bros., Ranchi.
Dandekar Brothers, Indore City.
Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari, Ltd., Baroda.
M. C. Kothari, Raipura Road, Baroda.
The Hyderabad Book Depôt, Chaderghat, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Thakur & Co., Amraoti.
S. Krishnaswamy & Co., Teppakulam P. O., Trichinopoly Fort.
National College Teachers' Union Book Depot, Trichinopoly
Superintendent, Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, Bangalore City.

AGENT IN PALESTINE :—Steimatzky, Jerusalem.

Report on the Police Administration in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1929.

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

Although the greater part of the period under review coincided with the kaleidoscopic turn of events in Afghanistan the brief seizure of the Afghan throne by the brigand Bacha-i-Saqao, followed by the dramatic entry into Kabul of King Nadir Shah — there was no reaction upon the peace of the border which remained undisturbed. Within the Province conditions were but little affected by the political agitation which was gathering force in the rest of India. There was a danger at one time that economic factors might come into play. The harvests were poorer than those of the previous year, and in most of the districts there was a rise in the price of food-grains. Considerable distress was also caused by heavy rains and floods at the end of August in the districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Fortunately, however, these economic factors reacted on crime only in Dera Ismail Khan and to a less extent in Bannu.

2. The statistics of crime for the year 1929 revealed an increase of 890 cases over the figures for the previous year. This increase is, however, not serious for it occurred mainly in minor offences against property and petty crime under local or special laws. The total number of true cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 6,581 as compared with 5,691 in 1928. The increase was most notable in the Peshawar and Kohat districts. In the former district it is accounted for partly by the burking of crime in the earlier year. The Chief Commissioner notes with satisfaction the measures taken in this connection by the Inspector-General. In the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, the rise in the figures for burglary, robbery, riots and petty thefts, was due to economic distress resulting from poor harvests and by unusually heavy rain and floods.

3. The decrease in the number of murders is gratifying. Murder case statistics present two satisfactory features; on the one hand, a decrease from 518 in the previous year to 490, and, on the other hand an increase in the number of convictions obtained. The most powerful motives for murders were provided, as usual, by sexual relations and

blood feuds. (Pathan mentality and Pathan custom remained unchanged.) There was a decrease in murder cases in the Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts; there were, however, increases of 24 in Kohat and 1 in Bannu. In the Kohat District, the extensive possession of fire-arms may perhaps be regarded as a contributory cause. Steps are being taken to impose suitable restrictions on the possession of fire-arms throughout the Province, and the Chief Commissioner appreciates the difficulty of dealing with border areas where fire-arms, useful on occasions for protection against unruly trans-border neighbours, are employed also in the prosecution of internal feuds. The percentage of murders committed with fire-arms remained at 51 as in 1928, having risen from 38 in 1907. The Chief Commissioner views with concern the fall in percentage of convictions in Arms Act cases from 84·1 in 1928 to 57 in the year under review.

4. The number of true cases of dacoity reported during the year under review has risen to 53 from 43 in the previous year. Peshawar alone is responsible for 35 cases in 1929 as against 20 in 1928. The figures of the year for Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts show a steady and continuous decrease and afford eloquent testimony to the progress made in the pacification of the southern portion of the Province; in the Dera Ismail Khan District in particular, not a single case of dacoity was reported during the year.

5. The number of true cases of kidnapping increased from 95 in 1928 and 69 in 1927 to 103 during the year under review. The rise is due mainly to traffic in women in the Peshawar and Hazara districts.

6. There was a slight increase in the number of cases of burglary and robberies. The former has risen from 1,044 in 1928 to 1,076 and the latter from 108 to 115. Of the total number of burglary cases only 179 ended in convictions. The Chief Commissioner agrees with the Inspector-General that adequate investigation staff might achieve better results and he hopes that every expedient will be explored to improve this percentage.

7. There was a slight increase in cases of hurt, both grievous and simple. The former rose from 450 in 1928 to 456 and the latter from 474 to 477. The Chief

Commissioner shares the view of the Inspector-General that the motives for this form of crime are the quick temper of the Pathan and his ready recourse to any sort of weapon to settle a difference. As a partial preventive he hopes that every effort will be made to discourage in future the composition of such cases.

8. Cattle theft cases were 94 as against 80 during the year 1928. Dera Ismail Khan, as usual, contributed the largest number. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to note that the special efforts made in the Dera Ismail Khan District to reduce cattle thefts in the riverain tracts are proving successful. Ordinary theft showed a substantial increase, except in Hazara. Peshawar contributed the largest increase, namely, 127 cases, followed by Kohat with an increase of 42.

9. The number of cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department and Bureau during the year was 28 as compared with 58 in the year 1928. The Department and Bureau continued to perform useful work in the investigation of important cases, including thefts of ammunition, traffic in women and the manufacture of counterfeit coins.

10. The number of true cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Railway Police during the three years 1927, 1928 and 1929 was 156, 116 and 94 respectively. This decrease is a normal fluctuation for which no explanation seems necessary.

11. Statistics relating to the disposal of police cases showed that there has been a steady improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated and of convictions to trials. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to see that the percentage for the year under review was the highest achieved during the past decade, and that it is due to the increased attention which has been paid in recent years to the improvement of the personnel of the Prosecution Branch and to the preparation and prosecution of cases.

12. The Chief Commissioner is glad to note that special attention continues to be paid to the treatment of proclaimed offenders. At the end of the year the number of proclaimed offenders stood at 1,177 as against 1,242 at the beginning.

13. The number of persons ordered to furnish security during the year under sections 109 and 110 Criminal Procedure Code, was 620 as compared with 585 in 1928 and 623 in 1927. 2,398 persons were placed on security under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code as against 1,913 in the previous year. The number of persons placed on security under sections 40, 41 and 46 Frontier Crimes Regulation increased from 1,426 in 1928 to 1,832. The number of cases under the Indian Penal Code referred to *jirgas* during the year was 439 as compared with 393 during the previous year and 454 in 1927. The percentage of convictions in such cases fell from 63·1 in 1928 and 65 in 1927 to 62·8. Fines were imposed under section 22, Frontier Crimes Regulation on twenty villages as compared with twenty-four during the previous year, but fines imposed increased from Rs. 12,202 to Rs. 14,635. The Chief Commissioner regrets to note that only 15·8 per cent. of the total fine had been recovered at the end of the year. The amount unrecovered was largest in the Peshawar District. It is essential that fines so imposed should be recovered fully and promptly.

14. The Chief Commissioner is pleased to observe the benefit conferred by the creation of the new ranks of assistant sub-inspectors and selection grade for constables.

15. Mr. E. R. Taylor, Superintendent of Police, and Constable Ghulam Rasul were decorated with the King's Police Medal.

16. Mr. F. C. Isemonger, C.B.E., held the appointment of Inspector-General throughout the year. The Chief Commissioner takes this opportunity of recording his appreciation of Mr. Isemonger's able administration of the Police Department, which has been recognised by the award of a C.I.E. in the New Year's Honours List. He desires also to express his appreciation of the results achieved by all officers and ranks of the force.

C. H. GIDNEY,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner,

North West Frontier Province.

GP&SO-NWFP—2850StoCC—105—28-1-31—1519.

No. 297/C.

From

F. C. ISEMONGER, Esquire, C.B.E., I. P.,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

To

L. W. JARDINE, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner,

North West Frontier Province.

Nathiagali, 30 September 1930.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the report on *Police Administration in the North West Frontier Province for the year 1929.*

I held charge of the Office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient servant,

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

IN THE

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31 DECEMBER 1929

PART I—CRIME.

1. True cognizable cases—

The total number of true cognizable cases of all kinds (classes I to VI), statement A, Part I, column 14—dealt with by the Police during the year was 6,581 as compared with 5,691 during the previous year—an increase of 890 cases.

Eliminating class VI (petty crime) the figures are 4,711 as against 4,300 in 1928—an increase of 411 cases, or 9·5 per cent. over the previous year. Peshawar and Kohat districts show increases of 292 and 167 cases, while Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan report decreases of fourteen, fourteen and twenty cases respectively.

The following table for classes I to V shows by districts the average crime of the last five years and the figures of 1929 :—

	Average of five years	1929	Difference
Hazara	554	602	+48
Peshawar	2,200	2,363	+163
Kohat	553	718	+165
Bannu	603	576	−27
Dera Ismail Khan ...	544	452	−92
Total ...	4,454	4,711	+257

Average incidence of crime per district, eliminating petty crime and offences under local and special laws :—

District	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Total	Average
Hazara	511	489	553	616	602	2,771	554 cases
Peshawar ...	2,272	2,287	2,007	2,071	2,363	11,000	2,200 "
Kohat	505	500	491	551	718	2,765	553 "
Bannu	586	582	682	590	576	3,016	603 "
Dera Ismail Khan ...	734	594	471	472	452	2,723	544 "
Total ...	4,603	4,452	4,204	4,300	4,711	22,275	4,454 "

The figures of classes I to V for the whole Province during the past ten years are as given below :—

Year	Number of true cases
1920	5,469
1921	5,993
1922	5,547
1923	5,562
1924	4,932
1925	4,608
1926	4,452
1927	4,204
1928	4,300
1929	4,711
Total	49,778
Average	4,977·8

2. Fluctuations of crime—

The number of true cases in each class show the following fluctuations as compared with the figures of 1928 :—

Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquility, etc.	+29
„ II—Serious offences against the person	+78
„ III—Serious offences against the person and property	+84
„ IV—Minor offences against the person	−14
„ V—Minor offences against property	+234
Increase in classes I to V	+411
„ VI—Petty crime and offences under local and special laws	+479
Total net increase in classes I to VI	+890

Throughout the Province the harvests of 1929 were poorer than those of the previous year, and in most of the districts there was a rise in the price of food-grains. The districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan suffered from heavy rain and floods at the end of August and considerable distress was caused, but economic conditions are reported to have had no appreciable effect on the state of crime in Peshawar, Kohat or Hazara. In Bannu a rise in the figures of burglary, robbery and riot is partially attributed to economic distress, though in this district there were other causes also affecting the fluctuation of crime.

In Dera Ismail Khan District distress was more acute than elsewhere in the Province and the effect on crime was more apparent. The rabi crop was normal but the kharif harvest was very poor owing to the lateness of rain and destruction of crops by locusts. In May and June a state approaching famine prevailed. In the interior of the district, water, even for domestic purposes, was difficult to obtain and this resulted in the migration of a considerable number of families to the jurisdiction of police stations near the river bank. An increase in petty theft throughout the district, and in burglaries in the areas of riverain police stations is therefore attributed to this migration and to general scarcity. It is significant that in a large number of cases reported in this district the property stolen consisted entirely of grain or other eatable commodities.

The continued increase in cases of violence against the person was remarked upon last year as the most important problem in this Province confronting the Police and magistracy, and will be dealt with later in this report.

Fluctuations in other forms of crime may be attributed to special causes. The practice of burking crime, which, I regret to record, has not been uncommon in certain districts, has not only an adverse effect in encouraging criminals in their depredations, but results in conveying a false impression of the incidence of crime in the districts, and when more accurate registration is secured there is an apparent immediate rise in crime. Such has been the case in Peshawar District where disciplinary action has had to be taken. Simultaneously, however, with better registration and investigation there has followed the capture of the more prominent criminals, and a better standard of security of property has been achieved. The rise in crime in Peshawar District therefore presents no cause for anxiety.

The increase in figures in class VI—petty crime and offences under local and special laws—may be ascribed to the growth of offences dealt with under the Motor Vehicles Act and to increased registration of petty offences in urban areas. In Peshawar District the figure for crime in urban areas has been swelled by no less than 1,121 cases under section 34 of the Police Act and section 118 of the Cantonment Code.

3. Murder—

Four hundred and ninety cases of murder were dealt

with in the Province during the year, involving 517 victims as compared with 518 cases and 556 victims in the previous year of 1928—a decrease of twenty-eight cases.

The variations in district figures appear in the following table :—

	1928	1929	Difference
Hazara	36	34	−2
Peshawar... ...	307	263	−44
Kohat	73	97	+24
Bannu	80	81	+1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	22	15	−7
Total ...	518	490	−28

The increase in the number of murders shown against the Kohat District does not represent an actual increase in violent crime, for the number of murders reported in this district during 1929 was fifty-seven as compared with fifty-two in 1928, the balance being made up of cases pending from the previous year.

In the same way the actual number of murders reported during 1928 and during 1929 in the other districts was as follows :—

District	Murders reported in 1928	Murders reported in 1929	Average number of true cases of murder during the last ten years
Hazara ...	46	40	35
Peshawar ...	258	248	309
Kohat ...	52	57	89
Bannu ...	83	82	107
Dera Ismail Khan ...	20	20	39
Total ...	459	447	579

The total number of murders, therefore, committed in the Province during 1929 was less than the number committed during 1928.

The number of murders reported in each district per 10,000 inhabitants was as follows :—

District	1929	1928	1927
Kohat	2·6	3·4	4·1
Bannu	3·3	3·2	4·6
Peshawar... ...	2·7	3·3	2·6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	0·7	0·8	0·9
Hazara	0·6	0·5	0·5

As in 1927 and 1928 transborder offenders were concerned in only twenty murders, fourteen of which occurred in Peshawar District, three in Kohat District, two in Bannu District and one in Dera Ismail Khan District. The number of such cases in 1925 and 1926 was twenty-eight and thirty-one, respectively.

During the last two years the victims are classed as under :—

	1928	1929
Adult males	465	448
Adult females	75	57
Children	16	12
Total ...	556	517

4. Motives for murders—

The motives for murders for the last five years are

stated to have been :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
A—Plunder ...	34	26	17	14	8
B—Relation between sexes ...	186	172	173	180	169
C—Blood feuds ...	92	114	114	119	106
D—Land disputes ...	59	43	43	47	61
E—Other causes ...	160	177	167	158	146
Total ...	531	532	514	518	490

The continued decrease in the number of murders committed for the sake of plunder is satisfactory.

The weapons used were —

(*a*) Firearms in ...	...	251 murders.
(*b*) Swords and daggers in	...	161 ,,
(*c*) Poison in ...	...	10 ,,
(*d*) Other means in ...	...	68 ,,
Total	...	490

The percentage of murders committed with firearms remains at fifty-one, having risen from thirty-eight per cent. in 1907. In Bannu District firearms were used in fifty-four cases out of eighty-one ; in Peshawar firearms were used in fifty per cent. of the murders ; while in Kohat the figure was sixty-one out of a total of ninety-seven murders, and in thirty-two of these cases the weapon used was a shot-gun.

The Superintendent of Police, Kohat, draws attention to the facility with which firearms can be procured in the present day as a factor affecting the incidence of murder. There are at present in Kohat District 463 licensed revolvers or pistols, 1,185 licensed rifles and 307 licensed shot-guns. In addition to this, 1,819 political rifles are in the possession of levies or villagers, while it is estimated that the number of unlicensed shot-guns in the district is 2,587. The number of unlicensed rifles cannot be accurately estimated, but the Superintendent of Police is of opinion that the number of unlicensed arms in the district is not less than 6,500, as there

has been a considerable increase in recent years With the growth of peace and security in the Province in recent years and greater immunity from raids, the people have begun to arm themselves with shot-guns, which have the advantage of not requiring a license, and give an additional advantage of procuring a sure hit in a close fight. There is no real restriction on the out-turn of local gun-makers, of whom three are in existence in Kohat District, while shot-guns are also made in, and imported from, the Kohat Pass.

Elsewhere, and particularly in Bannu and Peshawar districts, a liberal issue of rifles and licenses was made during the years 1919—1923 when there was intensive raiding on the Frontier. Now, more particularly in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, with the adoption of a modified form of advanced border policy in Waziristan, the number of licensed weapons and political arms distributed in the villages is undoubtedly excessive. The time appears to have come when a restriction should be placed on all arms and the provisions of the Arms Act should be rigidly enforced.

The number of licensed arms in Peshawar City on 1 May 1930 was :—

Rifles 74, shot-guns 630, revolvers 391, and pistols 83.

5. Results in murder cases—

The results obtained in the prosecution of murder cases during the last five years are as follows :—

	Cases				
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
(1) Convicted by judicial courts	62	101	99	111	90
(2) Acquitted by judicial courts	55	69	75	80	68
(3) Convicted by *jirgas* ...	174	150	170	144	158
(4) Acquitted by *jirgas* ...	77	72	55	60	70
(5) Not detected or apprehended	146	140	115	123	104
Total ...	514	532	514	518	490

In judicial trials the percentage of convictions was fifty-three per cent. in 1925, 59·4 per cent. in 1926, 56·8 per cent. in 1927, 58·1 per cent. in 1928 and 56·9 per cent. in 1929.

In *jirga* cases the convictions were 69·3 per cent. in 1925, 67·5 per cent. in 1926, 75·5 per cent. in 1927, 70·5 per cent. in 1928 and 69·2 per cent. 1929.

The percentage of murder cases brought to trial to the total number dealt with was 71·5 per cent. in 1925, 73·6 per cent. 1926, 77·6 per cent. in 1927, 76·2 per cent. in 1928 and 78·7 per cent. in 1929.

A satisfactory feature of the above figures is the steady increase in the number of murder cases sent to judicial courts for trial during the past five years, but it is apparent that the larger number of cases still have to be dealt with by a council of elders. Intimidation, the Pathan habit of attempting to entangle as many personal enemies as possible and the general lack of cooperation between the public and the Police render it inevitable that a large number of murder cases must be tried under the Frontier Crimes Regulations. The *dictum* that "the necessity to refer a case to *jirga* on the criminal side should be viewed as a definite sign of the failure of the investigating agency" is not infallible, and convey an unfair reflection upon the work of the Police which for years now has shown consistent improvement, inspite of an inadequate staff for the duty of investigation.

The Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, in this connection, makes the following remarks:—

"Murder has been reduced to a fine art, and the normal machinery of Government is powerless to deal adequately with it. Assassins can be hired anywhere in the district for a sum varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400, and, when a man has made arrangements for the removal of an enemy, he is at liberty to go down country on a business errand, to break some petty rules, or law, so as to be confined in the lock-up, or by some other means to establish an incontestable *alibi* while the deed is done.

"In such cases the murder is usually committed at night and the assassins, who may be men of experience, are careful to leave no clue. The party of the murdered man will, however, at once proceed to manufacture evidence against the person they believe to have been responsible for the murder, and against his nearest friends and relatives. The result is a complicated tangle which the Police cannot unravel to any purpose. Should they fail to arrest the persons charged, they will be denounced as corrupt to their superiors, and, even

should they arrive at the truth, the case will have been ruined for judicial trial by the false statements originally made and frequently persisted in to the end. Normally, a case of this nature is filed as untraced, and this plays into the hands of the murderers, and must inevitably lead to further outrages by way of revenge. It is here that the council of elders can render useful service, but its members must be experienced, honest and impartial, a combination of qualities which is not always to be found in even the most carefully selected *jirga*. Until the character of the people changes, it is idle to hope for any great improvement in the position as regards murders and in the manner of their disposal."

Out of 1,004 persons sent for trial for murders 414 were convicted—twenty-three persons were sentenced to death by the Sessions Courts and twenty were actually executed during the year. The low figure of death sentence needs no comment.

6. Noteworthy murder cases:—

(*1*) *Brutal murder of a child.*—The length to which a Pathan will go in pursuance of a blood-feud is illustrated in the murder of Mir Zaman, son of Khan of Dir State, a child of about four years of age. This boy, who was the last male member of his branch of the family, all the other males having been murdered, was brought by his grandmother to a shrine at Manki in the Peshawar District in the hope that the sanctity of the place would save him from a similar fate. In this, however, she was cruelly disappointed, for the boy was tracked down near Nowshera by two hired assassins who strangled and stabbed him. As the assassins and their hirer were residents of Dir State they could not be surrendered but the Nawab of Dir exacted blood-money from the accused.

(*2*) *Conspiracy of intimidation and murder.*—Lala Basheshar Nath, who owns cotton and ice factories in a large *serai* in Bhanamari, reported to the Police in 1928 that all the brass parts of one of his machines had been removed and that it was in consequence put completely out of action. He considered that this had been one of the objects of the thieves and offered a large reward for their apprehension and the recovery of the missing parts. He stated that he had dispensed with the services of a former manager named Chaudhri Radha Kishan, who had subsequently used every endeavour to get re-employment

and had made certain veiled threats. No evidence, however, could be found to connect him with the theft.

On 13 July 1929, one Jai Ram, the Engineer in charge of the ice factory, was found murdered in his bed. His boxes had been broken open, but the efforts of the murderers to make it appear that the crime had been the work of outsiders were too clumsy to deceive the investigating officers who discovered on one of the broken boxes a finger print of Manohar Lal, oilman in the ice factory, who is a cousin of Radha Kishan. Jai Ram came from Bikaner and had no enemies of any kind. It therefore became all the more apparent that the crime had been committed in order to bring the work of the factories to a standstill by terrorising the more expert employees.

This was not, however, the last of the sequence of crimes, for, on 28 July, Krishan Lal, another employee of Basheshar Nath, reported that his eight years' old daughter was missing. Her body was found on 4 August in a neighbouring garden with her throat cut. Krishan Lal had given evidence against Manohar Lal in the earlier murder case, and it seemed that the two cases were in some way connected. Muhammad Gul, a Muhammadan employee of the ice factory, was arrested on suspicion and confessed that he and three other Muhammadan employees, including one Khan Bahadur, who had been dismissed from employment as chaukidar on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Jai Ram, had committed the offence on promise of payment of Rs. 500 made by the brother of Manohar Lal, who was also alleged to have been concerned in the crime together with Radha Kishan. Both murder cases were tried by *jirga* and Radha Kishan and Manohar Lal were sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment for the murder of Jai Ram, and Radha Kishan, Saida Jan and Ghulam Gul were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for the murder of the child. The remaining accused were acquitted.

In the course of the enquiries by the Police, it became fairly certain that Radha Kishan had been responsible for two other murders, including that of the husband of the woman with whom he had been living for some years. Lapse of time had, however, weakened the evidence and the cases were not considered to be strong enough to put into court.

(3) *Murder of a Shinwari Malik by a bomb.*—On the night of 2 September 1929 a bomb exploded on the roof of the *serai* occupied by Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar, Shinwari, killing him instantaneously. Sherman, a servant of the deceased, was strongly suspected of having been bribed by the enemies of Mir Akbar to place a bomb under the latter's bed while he was sleeping on the roof of his *serai* in Peshawar City. The bomb exploded and killed Khan Bahadur Mir Akbar instantaneously. Sherman, his servant, was found guilty before a council of elders and sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) *Murder followed by the execution of the murder by his captors.*—The Pathan code of honour demands that a life must be taken for a life, though revenge may be taken immediately or nursed for years. In the present case two boys aged about ten years, Hussain Shah and Mohin Khan, of Sawal Dher village, Peshawar District, quarrelled over the possession of a pair of sandals, which the former accused the latter of having taken a month previously. They came to blows and Mohin Khan stabbed Hussain Shah with a clasp knife, inflicting fatal injuries. Before he expired Hussain Shah called on Abdul Ghani, lambardar, to avenge his death and the latter took immediate steps to act on this appeal. Mohin Khan was seized, while still armed with the clasp knife, was taken to a house in the village and there put to death by Abdul Ghani and other villagers. The two principals were sentenced on the finding of a *jirga* to seven years' imprisonment and two of the other murderers to five years' imprisonment.

(5) *Murder of a captured outlaw by Hindus whom he had previously victimised.*—Lajbar, an outlaw and a member of a notorious gang of outlaws of the Peshawar District, was arrested at his village while on a visit to his sister and was being taken to police station Pabbi by a lambardar and one of his servants when Pokar Singh and Puran Singh, whose joint house had been looted in 1927 by the gang of which Lajbar was a member, shot him while on the Grand Trunk Road on the pretext that he was attempting to escape. Another member of the gang, who had been arrested earlier, had escaped conviction and it therefore appears that the two Hindus were determined that Lajbar should not be allowed to cheat justice owing to lack of evidence or by any legal flaw in the same

manner as his associate. The investigating officers were never in doubt as to the real facts of the case, but when it reached the Sessions Court, the party of the accused, by dint of paying large sums to non-official witnesses, succeeded in weakening the case to such an extent that an acquittal was secured. This case indicates that the existing law, or its adminisitration, is unsuitable to the conditions of this Province.

(6) *Murder of an aged man by his grandson.*—Gul Imam, a young man of village Saidwali, Dera Ismail Khan District, was confined to his house owing to a slight indisposition. When all the other members of the family, with the exception of his grandfather, Said Khan, aged eighty years, had left for their daily work, Gul Imam asked his grandfather for a drink of water. The old man, for reasons which are not known, refused his grandson's request. A quarrel ensued leading to blows and eventually to Gul Imam strangling Said Khan.

The murderer then realised that the disposal of the corpse would present difficulties. He accordingly left the body in the room, and, having locked the door securely, despatched a messenger to call his brother with whom he had decided to discuss plans for the removal and burial of the corpse. Unfortunately for Gul Imam the conversation between the brothers was overheard. Immediate action was taken which resulted in the discovery of the corpse, the arrest of Gul Imam and the discovery of a heinous crime which might easily never have come to notice. Gul Imam has been committed to the Court of Sessions.

(7) The agitation over the passing of the Sarda Act makes the following case particularly interesting as it illustrates the evils of child marriage, the danger to which girl-wives are exposed in a Province such as this and the heavy responsibility of parents of unwilling girl-brides:—

One Ghulam Hussain of village Garah Abdullah, police station Kulachi, married Mussammat Ghulab Bibi, a girl aged thirteen years, and forced her to submit to cohabitation. The girl objected and returned to her father's house. On 27 November her father returned her to Ghulam Hussain and that same night, because she refused to submit, her husband cut her throat. Ghulam Hussain has since been sent for trial.

(8) *Murder of a forest guard.*—Sukh Raj, Forest Guard, disappeared while employed in the Khanpur Range, in Hazara District. A report was therefore made to the Police on 20 February 1929 and a search-party was sent out. His body was found lying in a *nullah* near village Dartian and from subsequent investigation it appeared that Sukh Raj had been murdered by Fazl, son of Pir Bakhsh, of village Khui Kaman. Fazl in fact confessed to the murder and stated that he had killed Sukh Raj because the latter had caught him committing damage in the forest and had made him place his thumb-impression upon a personal bond to appear before the Forest Ranger. In support of his confession he produced a *safa* with which he stated that he had throttled Sukh Raj and a sickle with which he had mutilated his body.

When produced before a magistrate, Fazl retracted his confession. The case was sent up for trial by *jirga* but failed, and action is being taken under section 22 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation against the villages in proximity of which the body was found.

7. Dacoities—

Fifty-three cases of dacoity were actually reported during 1929, but owing to many cases being brought over from 1928 the total number of true cases of dacoity dealt with is recorded as eighty-four.

Fifteen of the cases reported during 1929 were attributed to transborder offenders.

Of the eighty-four cases dealt with in 1929, convictions were obtained in eighteen cases, nine cases resulted in discharge or acquittal and fifty-seven cases were shown as "not detected or apprenended."

Peshawar District was responsible for thirty-five cases in 1929 as against twenty in 1928, Kohat three in 1929 as against seven in 1928, Bannu six in 1929 as against six in 1928, Hazara nine in 1929 as against four in 1928, Dera Ismail Khan *nil* in 1929 as against four in 1928. There was therefore a total increase of twelve cases actually reported in 1929 as compared with 1928.

The number of true cases of dacoity dealt with annually during the last ten years are given in the table

below :—

District		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Hazara	...	5	8	8	3	3	4	...	4	4	7
Peshawar	...	121	74	78	89	22	22	29	33	24	28
Kohat	...	81	66	42	28	28	23	32	11	6	43
Bannu	...	123	116	88	9	7	9	3	3	5	6
Dera Ismail Khan	...	108	96	99	65	21	15	10	5	4	...
Total	...	438	360	315	194	81	73	74	56	43	84

8. Noteworthy dacoity cases—

(*i*) In the Peshawar District two gangs, the one under the leadership of the notorious outlaws Qazi Nur Muhammad of Budni and Mian Abdul Haq of Jabba, the other under the leadership of the outlaws Duranai and Hindustanai, sons of Afzal, of Umar, have been responsible for several cases of dacoity and other offences in the neighbourhood of their villages, including two daring cases when they held up the Peshawar-Nowshera Road. The country adjacent to the abovementioned villages is covered to a great extent by dense jungles of reeds, which afford an asylum to local outlaws and a lurking place for criminals, practically in the centre of the district. Their relatives and sympathisers can easily give assistance to these outlaws whilst other villagers have been terrorised into withholding information of their movements. Receiving every assistance from the local villagers, it was found impossible to deal with these outlaws by direct methods. The expedient of proceeding against their friends and supporters was adopted. A special magistrate and Police officer were deputed for this purpose and a number of villagers, against whom evidence was forthcoming, were sent to jail. Whether for this or

some other reason, the gangs left British Territory after disposing of one of their associates whom they may have suspected of treachery and of whom news has not since been heard. They settled near Jamrud where the harbourers of Qazi Nur Muhammad and Mian Abdul Haq have again been called upon to furnish security. Hindustanai and Duranai have, however, made further visits to British Territory.

Additional Police posts have now been imposed on the villages of the Akbarpura-Budni tract and on the three Urmar villages, and it is hoped to bring about the arrest of these notorious outlaws and break up their gangs.

(*ii*) A gang of local bad characters received a very severe handling at the hands of the villagers of Nautheh, Peshawar District, who surprised them soon after they had entered the village and opened fire on them, killing two and wounding and capturing a third. The villagers have been suitably rewarded.

(*iii*) A somewhat unusual case occurred in Peshawar City. A gang consisting of four Afridis and local bad characters climbed on the roof of the house of one Jan Muhammad, a registered bad character, by means of a ladder placed against the city wall. Jan Muhammad attacked them with a sword and severely wounded two of the gang who were captured with their rifles. They proved to be Kambar Khel Afridis. The suggestion was put forward that they had been decoyed to the house by Jan Muhammad, and in view of their injuries, the magistrate took a somewhat lenient view of the case against them, but the fact that the two arrested men belonged to a gang of dacoits was never contested.

(*iv*) The village of Nasirpur, police station Sadr, Peshawar District, was looted by a gang of Afridis and property, including cash, estimated at the value of Rs. 4,133 was taken. Unfortunately for the gang, one of their members, Yar Mast, Malikdin Khel Afridi, was wounded and died across the border. The tribe affirmed that he had been wounded in local fighting, but the Police were eventually successful in proving his complicity in the Nasirpur dacoity. In this they were assisted by an Indian officer of the Frontier Constabulary, who was distantly related to Yar Mast. The somewhat iniquitous suggestion was made by the tribe that they should be held responsible for one man's share of the loot, and that this should be paid

by the Indian officer who had been compelled by his superiors to tell the truth regarding a matter which was common knowledge in his own country!

(*v*) *Dacoity on the Mathra Road.*—At about 6-45 p.m. on 9 September an armed gang held up the Peshawar-Mathra Road between the 4th and 5th mile-stones and looted the occupants of a number of tongas. They attempted to stop, and fired on, two passing motor cars, the passengers in one of which returned the fire with a revolver. No one, however, was wounded on either side. The case was of some importance, as this portion of the road is greatly frequented by all classes during the summer months, and raiding gangs are not expected so close to Peshawar during the hours of daylight while the villagers are still at work in their fields. Police enquiries tended to show that the offence had been committed by a gang of outlaws and others led by Bahadur and Torai who are harbouring in the Khyber; but, as they were prepared to take an oath regarding their innocence, no political action was taken.

(*vi*) *Looting of a motor lorry by passengers.*—On 4 December, at about 7 p.m., the driver of a lorry was made by one of the passengers to pull up near the Pishungri bridge, whereupon three or four other men armed with revolvers proceeded to collect anything of value they could find. After taking about Rs. 1,500 in cash and a quantity of clothing, the gang made off. On 7 December, a revolver, an automatic pistol and a bundle of the stolen property were recovered from the house of a woman in the Peshawar City, and on the following day Sardar, a Kuki Khel Afridi, was arrested when coming to fetch it with a stolen cheque in his possession. He was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment and three other Kuki Khel Afridis who belonged to the same gang are being proceeded against by the Political Agent, Khyber.

(*vii*) On the night of 23 February 1929 the house and shop of one Sukha of Bir, police station Sherwan, Hazara District, were raided. Sukha was killed and his shop and house burnt. At the same time the shop of one Gokal Chand was ransacked and set on fire. After a prolonged investigation fourteen persons were arrested and sent for trial to the Court of Sessions, two of whom were sentenced to be hanged while the others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Unfortunately all

were acquitted on appeal.

9. Kidnapping—

Kidnapping cases of all kinds in the last five years were as follows:—

	Reported	True cases
1925	113	82
1926	87	77
1927	123	69
1928	136	95
1929	133	103

The cases reported in 1929 included forty-six cases which proved to be non-cognizable.

Of the 103 true cases dealt with during the year seventy ended in conviction, twenty-three in discharge or acquittal and ten remained untraced.

Forty-one cases were pending at the close of the year compared with sixty-six cases received as pending from the previous year.

Transborder offenders are alleged to have been responsible for the kidnapping of twenty-one Muhammadans and one Hindu during 1929. All of these regained their liberty almost immediately without the payment of ransom. In the case of the Hindu,—Hargovind, a minor, was kidnapped by his brother-in-law and is reported to have gone back to Afghanistan, of which country the parties are residents.

Kidnapping for the purpose of traffic in women is not unknown in certain parts of the Province, and in the Hazara District is reported to be common throughout the district, including both the abduction of girls and of married women. Such cases, however, are frequently not reported. A series of cases came to light during the year in consequence of the discovery of a stolen girl by the Punjab Police in the district of Jhang.

In Peshawar District trade in women continues to flourish through the medium of agents in tribal territory,

Peshawar City and elsewhere. In a typical case a woman from the Malakand Agency was induced to accompany a man and his wife who promised to help her to search for her sister who was married to a Mohmand of no fixed abode. She was taken to Qadam and sold to Lal Badshah, Kuki Khel, for Rs. 225. Enquiries were made through the Political Agent, Khyber, and the statement made by Lal Badshah on 11 March 1929 is produced below *in extenso* to illustrate the attitude of mind of the inhabitants of the nexts-of-criminals situated on the border almost under the walls of Jamrud Fort :—

> " Mussammat Gulsooma was brought and sold to me by one Toti, Mohmand, for Rs. 225 about two and a half years ago. In compliance with the existing orders, I have not yet married her myself or to anybody else. Previously, when I arrested Toti and made him over to the authorities, I had declared that I would return the woman to her husband, if Rs. 225 (the actual cost price of the woman) together with my food expenses on her are paid to me. The same terms hold good now even and I cannot produce her as a witness. If her cost price and *kharcha* money are paid to me, I will return her to her husband. "

10. Coining and forgery of currency notes—

Attempts continue to be made to pass forged Rs. 100 notes. Abdul Sattar of Delhi sent a forged Rs. 100 note to a compounder in Peshawar City, and the latter attempted to cash it at the local branch of the Imperial Bank. The sender of the note was arrested at Delhi. The case was taken over by the C. I. D. and ended in conviction.

Two forged Rs. 100 notes were brought by Abdul Rahman from Swat to Peshawar City, but, as there was no evidence of *mens rea*, he was acquitted of the charge under section 289, I. P. Code.

On 19 May 1929, a Pass Afridi and two Ghilzais were caught with three bags containing some 3,000 counterfeit copper Afghan coins. The case was sent up for trial, but the accused were acquitted on the ground that the coins were not current in Afghanistan. Seeing that it was a well-known fact that counterfeit coins were being exported from the Kohat Pass to Afghanistan, the judgment seemed distinctly perverse.

11. Rioting—

Seventy cases of rioting were dealt with during the

year as compared with forty-seven during the previous year and fifty-eight in 1927. Two hundred and ninety-seven persons were convictad in forty-three cases.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years by districts :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Hazara	13	14	16	16	28
Peshawar... ...	24	22	26	11	16
Kohat	8	6	3	6	9
Bannu	9	8	8	11	15
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	5	5	3	2
Total ...	59	55	58	47	70

12. Cheating—

There were twenty-eight true cases of cheating out of forty-nine cases reported during the year as compared with twenty-four true cases and thirty reported cases during the previous year of 1928. Convictions were secured in thirteen cases.

No case of any particular importance or interest was reported during the year.

13. Burglaries—

Reported cases of burglary numbered 1,301 and there were 1,076 true cases as compared with 1,221 reported and 1,044 true cases in 1928. There was thus an increase of eighty reported cases and thirty-two true cases.

Convictions were obtained in 179 cases while ninety-seven cases ended in discharge or acquittal. Eight hundred cases remained undetected. The percentage of convictions to true cases was 16·6 and the percentage of undetected cases was 74·3.

The figures by districts were :—

	1926	1927	1928	1929	Difference 1928 and 1929
Hazara ...	141	161	154	127	−27
Peshawar ...	565	508	501	540	+39
Kohat ...	102	89	99	150	+51
Bannu ...	101	127	121	94	−27
Dera Ismail Khan	185	157	169	165	−4
Total ...	1,094	1,052	1,044	1,076	+32

It is disappointing to find no improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases. It was hoped that investigation on the *modus operandi* system would procure better results, but report from districts show that little progress as yet has been made in this direction. This may be attributed to a great extent to the insufficiency of the investigating staff throughout the Province and to the impossibility of detailing an experienced officer for any length of time to a particular case or series of cases.

A police station recording over 100 cognizable crimes per year is manned by one sub-inspector, one investigating head constable, one clerk head constable and a few constables. It is impossible to expect all the investigation work and other multifarious duties of a station house officer to be carried out with any degree of efficiency with such an inadequate staff. The problem is one which merits attention and the first step towards its solution is to provide a stronger investigating staff.

14. Robberies—

There were 115 true cases of robbery and 169 reported cases during the year as against 108 true and 157 reported cases during the previous year and 101 true and 142 reported cases in 1927.

In thirty-one cases convictions were obtained, thirty-three cases ended in discharge or acquittal while fifty-one cases were not detected. Thirty cases were declared to be false and twenty-three cases were found to be non-cognizable.

The figures by districts were —

	1928	1929	Difference
Hazara	6	4	−2
Peshawar	54	56	+2
Kohat	13	22	+9
Bannu	16	28	+12
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19	5	−14
Total ...	108	115	+7

15. Grievous hurt—

Four hundred and fifty-six true cases of grievous hurt were admitted during the year as compared with 450 true cases in 1928 and 415 in 1927—an increase of six cases over the figures of last year and forty-one over the cases of 1927.

Out of 456 true cases of grievous hurt 298 were convicted, 150 discharged or acquitted and eight were not detected or apprehended.

The figures by districts were —

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	Difference
Hazara ...	81	79	87	97	111	+14
Peshawar ...	166	200	174	203	205	+ 2
Kohat ...	55	44	60	60	46	−14
Bannu ...	46	48	59	60	63	+ 3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	18	24	35	30	31	+ 1
Total ...	366	395	415	450	456	+ 6

15-A. Simple hurt—

There were 477 cases of simple hurt as compared with 474 cases during the previous year and 455 in 1927 — an increase of only three cases.

Figures by districts were —

	1928	1929	Difference
Hazara	28	28	...
Peshawar	256	287	+31
Kohat	71	58	−13
Bannu	96	73	−23
Dera Ismail Khan ...	23	31	+ 8
Total ...	474	477	+ 3

Two hundred and seventy-nine cases were convicted, 189 ended in discharge or acquittal and nine were not detected. The percentage of cases convicted to reported therefore was 58·4.

In the Peshawar District 181 convictions were obtained out of 287 true cases — a percentage of sixty-three.

As pointed out in the Police Administration Report last year, to which attention is invited, cases of hurt, both simple and grievous, show a steady progressive increase and this is again true in the present year, though in Kohat District there has been a reduction of thirty-seven cases. The Superintendent of Police attributes this small decrease to the policy of the district magistrate in discouraging compromise and in insisting upon adequate punishment being awarded. The quick temper of the Pathan and his immediate recourse to any sort of weapon to settle a difference are subjects that appear annually in this report and it is needless to dilate on them. It is impossible for the Police to prevent this type of crime, for the real remedy lies with people themselves, but it can be kept in check by the infliction of adequate sentences on offenders, by the quick disposal of cases in courts and by only allowing the composition of such cases in the most exceptional circumstances. In this connection the Senior Superintendent of Police, Peshawar, makes the following comments :—

"In the report for 1928, a reference was made to the increasing tendency on the part of magistrates to permit, if not to encourage, the compounding of hurt cases. In July 1929, the district magistrate invited the attention of all his magistrates to the order of the Judicial Commissioner passed in this connection in 1926 and reminded them that compromises should only be permitted in exceptional cases and that, when this was done, the files should be submitted to him for information. Before the close of the year the number of hurt cases began to drop and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the effect of the district magistrate's instructions were beginning to be felt."

16. Cattle thefts—

There were ninety-four cases of cattle theft during the year as compared with eighty cases during the previous year 1928 — an increase of fourteen cases, the figures by districts being—

	1928	1929	Difference
Hazara	2	8	+6
Peshawar	15	20	+5
Kohat	11	15	+4
Bannu	16	17	+1
Dera Ismail Khan ...	36	34	−2
Total ...	80	94	+14

In the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the nature of the country near the riverain tracts and the numerous islands in the river lend themselves to the depredations of the cattle-lifter, the Police have been able to continue to exercise more effective surveillance over cattle thieves and bad characters by river patrols in the Police motor launch. The islands in the river were formerly safe places of refuge for the law breaker who wished to lie low for a period or to avoid Police surveillance. The islands were also considered safe bases for operations as it was realised that the Police would be handicapped when in pursuit, thereby allowing sufficient time for the disposal of cattle or other property, and the escape of those concerned. During the year, the success which has attended river patrolling has done much to shatter this belief and to bring about a feeling of insecurity amongst bad characters who frequent the islands.

During the year seven men wanted by the Police were found on islands in the river. On 8 June information was received that two notorious burglars and an accused in a case under section 411, I. P. Code, were on islands in the river. A patrol set out on the morning of 9 June and returned two days later, bringing with them the three wanted men. During the course of the patrol six islands were searched.

Again on 15 June a river patrol succeeded in arresting three men who were wanted by the police.

On 1 November during a patrol under the Sub-Inspector, Sadr, one Haidra of Lughari who had evaded the police for many months, was found hiding under a stack of *bhoosa* on an island.

16-A. Ordinary thefts—

There were 707 true cases of ordinary thefts as compared with 513 true cases in 1928 and 545 in 1927—an increase of 194 cases.

The table below gives the figures by districts —

		1928	1929	Difference
Hazara	... ...	92	87	−5
Peshawar	... ...	257	384	+127
Kohat	... ...	48	90	+42
Bannu	... ...	62	75	+13
Dera Ismail Khan	... ...	54	71	+17
Total	...	513	707	+194

Three hundred and sixty-two cases were sent for trial or fifty-one per cent., three hundred and seventeen cases were convicted or forty-five per cent., while forty-five cases ended in acquittal.

Three hundred and seventy-nine persons were convicted and one hundred and forty-eight persons acquitted. Two hundred and twenty-seven cases were pending at the end of the year.

As remarked elsewhere, the increase in minor offences against property can be attributed to the better registration of crime. But this, in turn, has led to the capture of certain habitual offenders, bringing to light a large number

of offences, as illustrated by the following case :—

One Devi, a sweeper of Ambala, was detected stealing a chair from the bungalow of an officer in Peshawar and arrested. From investigation it was ascertained that he had been concerned in about thirty-seven thefts and burglaries in the Cantonment. He made a confession, and stolen property was recovered from various persons in the Cantonment and the City to whom he had sold it. He conducted his operations by daylight and his method was to go boldly into the compound of a bungalow which seemed temporarily deserted and to remove any property found in the verandah. On one occasion he carried away a bed, complete with bedding, mosquito-net and poles.

17. Arms Act—

There were 342 cases under the Arms Act during the year as compared with 310 cases during the previous year and 302 cases in 1927. Convictions were obtained in fifty-seven per cent. of the cases.

The following cases deserve mention :—

On 9 April the shop of Dharam Singh, a dealer in second-hand goods in Peshawar Cantonment Bazar, was searched and a number of sacks of component parts of arms weighing over 15 maunds were recovered. The parts had been condemned by arsenals and purchased by contractors with a view to re-sale to arms-dealers across the border, for whose purpose they were still serviceable. It was held by the City Magistrate on 20 September that, in view of the source from which the component parts had been obtained, Dharam Singh could not rightly be convicted under section 19 of the Arms Act, but the matter was referred to the Government of India with a view to the tightening up of control in the arsenals and the prevention of this trade in parts of arms still serviceable according to transfrontier standards. Unfortunately, the magistrates saw fit to return the spare parts to the dealer, with the exception of a few which seemed to be almost new. In a somewhat similar case, the Additional District Magistrate, Mardan, convicted, on 13 May one Daim Khan who had been caught smuggling across the border a consignment of component parts of arms which had been purchased at a Government auction. Daim Khan received a nominal sentence, the parts were confiscated, and judicial approval was not in this

case extended to what has always been regarded as an illegal trade.

Five Verey pistols were stolen from the Royal Air Force hangars in Kohat. No trace has been found of these pistols. It is believed that labourers wandering inside the hangar took them from the machines.

A rather unusual case of recovery of bombs occurred in Thall in April last. Information was received by the Political Agent, Kurram, that one of the wood contractors of the Mander Forest was importing bombs from Afghanistan into India. Simultaneous searches of this contractor's depôt in Parachinar and Thall were made with the result that a total of ten Mills Grenade bombs were recovered. These bombs were examined in Rawalpindi Arsenal and were shown to be of Afghan origin. The circumstances under which the bombs were recovered led to the conclusion that they had been planted by a rival wood contractor of Parachinar. The case was filed as untraced.

The Frontier Constabulary has co-operated very effectively throughout the year with the Police in all districts by patrolling, and by dealing with persons carrying unlicensed arms. In Bannu, in particular, where petty robbery is frequently rife, the roads have been rendered safe on all occasions of public fairs by the presence of Constabulary and efficient patrolling.

The following figures demonstrate to some extent the value of these services :—

Statement showing the number of persons and of arms seized by Frontier Constabulary during the year 1929.

District		Number of persons arrested by the Frontier Constabulary	Number and description of weapons seized: Rifles and guns	Revolvers and pistols	Daggers and knives
Hazara ...	Oghi ...	6	1	...	...
Peshawar ...	Peshawar ...	29	8	3	3
	Shabqadar ...	29	10	2	7
	(Peshawar total)	58	18	5	10
Kohat ...	Hangu ...	30	24	...	3
Bannu ...	...	85	33	4	19
D. I. Khan ...	Tank ...	7	1	...	...
	Darazinda ...	25	...	...	...
	(D. I. Khan total)	32	1	...	...
Total ...		211	77	9	32

In Peshawar District on the early morning of 28 May a party of Police and Frontier Constabulary rounded up the Utman Khel village of Pipal in Katlang Police Station in order to search for unlicensed arms, a very large number of which were believed to be in the possession of the villagers. They appear to have received some sort of warning, for only two rifles, one pistol and four daggers were recovered; but the operation was not without its moral effect on this and the neighbouring villages.

18. Excise and Opium Acts—

Eighty-nine cases were taken up under the Excise Act as compared with 129 cases during the previous year and fifty-six cases were dealt with under the Opium Act as against eighty-three cases in 1928.

Convictions were secured in eighty-three per cent. of the excise and in 83·9 per cent. of the opium cases.

Several important seizures of *charas* and cocaine were made in Railway Police limits.

Generous rewards have been paid for information leading to the detection of these offences.

19. Criminal Investigation Department and the Bureau—

This Branch was under the charge of Mr. B. C. A. Lawther, Superintendent of Police, from 1 January to 28 April 1929, and thereafter under Mr. H. Lillie, during the remaining period of the year.

The number of cases investigated by the Department during the year was twenty-eight as compared with fifty-eight for the year 1928.

Five cases related to the loss or recovery of arms and ammunition.

During the investigation of the theft of 423 cartridges from the R. A. F. magazine a gang of arms thieves was traced. One was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment including one month's solitary confinement.

A rifle belonging to the 2/11th Sikhs Regiment was stolen from Dag Ismail Khel Camp. Two sepoys of the regiment were suspected to be in league with the thieves and, after enquiry, were convicted by a court martial and

sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. The history sheets of thirteen arms thieves were prepared by the Criminal Registry Office (C. I. D.) and published in the *Confidential Supplement to the Police Gazette*.

Excise.

Two cases of recovery of *charas* were investigated by the C. I. D.

One Yasin was arrested whilst endeavouring to despatch a parcel containing *charas* from the Mall Road Post Office, Peshawar to Calcutta. Yasin was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. Action is also being taken against the gang who were receiving parcels from Yasin at Calcutta.

The history sheets of seventy-nine drug smugglers were published in the *Confidential Supplement to the Police Gazette.*

Excise Detective Staff.

The Provincial Excise Detective staff working in cooperation with the C. I. D. dealt with twenty-five cases of *charas*, opium and cocaine smuggling, the total recoveries made being

		Maunds	Seers	Chitaks	Tolas	Mashas
Charas	...	5	35	11	5	...
Opium	...	...	3	7	1	3
Cocaine	...	...	...	...	271	3

A Peshawari was arrested at Peshawar Cantonment Railway Station with 271 tolas and 3 mashas of cocaine which he had brought from Calcutta in a trunk with double sides. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Traffic in women.

Two habitual traffickers in women of the Hardoi District, United Provinces, brought a girl of about 14 years of age to Bannu. They were arrested whilst arranging the sale of the girl. After investigation in their home district they were convicted under sections 366/420, I. P. Code.

Forged notes and counterfeit coins.

Enquiry was made into five cases relating to forged G. C. notes and counterfeit coins.

An habitual counterfeiter of the Rawalpindi District was detected counterfeiting rupees in the remote village of Dalola, police station Garhi Habibulla, Hazara District. He was convicted under section 235 I. P. C., and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Gangs.

Two gang cases were investigated by the C. I. D.

During the investigation of a dacoity case under section 397, I. P. C., F. I. R. No 34, of police station Sadr, Campbellpore, a gang of notorious dacoits belonging to Nizampur and Akora in the Peshawar District was traced, and one member of the gang was convicted.

Internal (political) section.

During the year under review the disturbed conditions in Afghanistan gave an extra burden of work to the C. I. D. and this was added to by the increase in political activity in India which extended to this Province. The growth of public meetings at which anti-Government speeches were delivered necessitated the training of men in shorthand reporting as no such staff has hitherto existed.

The great increase in the output of political literature, newspapers and pamphlets, and the importation of revolutionary newspapers and publications from down country, has increased the work of the small translation section, which has hitherto been found adequate for the work in this Province, to such an extent that it has been found necessary to apply for increase in the strength of this section.

Photography.

A photographic section was started in January 1929 and although no extra staff was employed it has done all the C. I. D. and Intelligence Bureau work during the year.

The Department has dealt with all branches of work successfully throughout the year in spite of the strain imposed upon it.

The Railway Police.

The Railway Police were under the charge of Khan Sahib

Haji Akbar Ali Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, throughout the year.

The numbers of true cognizable offences of all kinds dealt with by the Railway Police during the three years 1927, 1928 and 1929 were 156, 116 and 94. This decrease is a normal fluctuation for which no explanation seems necessary. Conviction was obtained in sixty-four cases, and the percentage of cases convicted to true cases dealt with was sixty-eight per cent. as compared with 67·2 per cent. in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to those sent for trial was 90·1 as compared with 88·6 in 1928. Of persons arrested eighty-eight or 86·2 per cent. were convicted as against 84·2 per cent. in 1928. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 3,216, of which Rs. 503 or 15·6 per cent. was recovered as against Rs. 2,852 stolen and Rs. 2,530 recovered or 88·7 per cent. in 1928.

There has been a marked decrease of cases under the Excise and Opium Acts. Under the former fifteen cases were reported during the year as against twenty-five cases in 1928, under the latter there were four cases as against ten in 1928. An important seizure of cocaine at Peshawar Cantonment Railway Station has been referred to earlier in this report. The Deputy Superintendent of Police in charge of the Railway Police attributes the decrease in excise and opium cases to this and other captures which have rendered the use of the railway risky and have forced smugglers to resort to other methods.

Twenty-three persons were killed and thirty-two injured during the year through accidents which occurred on the railway under the jurisdiction of the North West Frontier Province Railway Police as against twenty-four killed and eighteen injured in 1928. The practice of using the permanent way as a path continues to be responsible for many accidents and consequent loss of life and injury. A serious accident occurred in August on the railway bridge at mile No. 598/6 between railway stations Nowshera and Nowshera Thana. Owing to heavy rain the *nullah* which crosses the Grand Trunk Road at the same place was in flood and impassable. A marriage party on the road moved on to the railway bridge in order to cross the torrent. When half way across they were overtaken by an Express train. Two persons were run over, while eight, who jumped for their lives, were drowned in the *nullah* and their bodies swept into the Kabul River, and were never

recovered. A road bridge at this point of the Grand Trunk Road is urgently required.

Again owing to the heavy rains at the end of August, the bridge over the Kanki *nullah* between Raisan and Chikarkot railway station was weakened by a large spate. The bridge gave way whilst a goods train was crossing and the engine and five wagons fell into the *nullah*. A fireman was drowned and three other members of the engine staff injured.

The conduct of the Railway Police throughout the year has been good. Relations with the Railway staff have continued to be good, and the Deputy Superintendent of Police cordially acknowledges the help he has received from Railway officials. The Agent, North Western Railway, has expressed his appreciation of the considerable help the Railway Administration has received from the North West Frontier Province Railway Police during the year under review and the satisfactory relations and cooperation which have been maintained.

PART II—POLICE WORKING.

20. Disposal of Police cases—

The table below shows how Police cases (classes I to V) were disposed of during the last ten years :—

Year 1	Total number of cases investigated by Police 2	Total number of true cases, *i.e.* column 2 less cases cancelled as false and non-cognizable or due to mistake of law. 3	Cases not detected or apprehended 4	Completed trials of investigated true cases 5	Trials ending in acquittal or discharge 6	Total ending in conviction 7	Percentage of convictions to trials 8	Percentage of convictions to true cases investigated 9
1920 ...	7,928	7,161	2,644	2,665	1,045	1,620	60·7	22·6
1921 ...	8,717	7,975	2,727	3,139	1,055	2,084	66·3	26·1
1922 ...	7,964	7,131	2,290	3,130	1,193	1,937	61·8	27·2
1923 ...	7,958	6,801	2,242	3,094	1,119	1,975	63·8	29·0
1924 ...	6,420	5,526	1,833	2,545	851	1,694	66·5	30·6
1925 ...	6,315	5,479	1,591	2,538	781	1,757	69·2	32·0
1926 ...	6,468	5,545	1,578	2,839	991	1,848	65·1	33·3
1927 ...	6,361	5,501	1,357	2,830	963	1,867	65·9	33·9
1928 ...	6,681	5,747	1,409	2,886	948	1,938	67·1	33·9
1929 ...	7,150	6,216	1,603	3,108	921	2,187	70·5	35·1
Average ...	7,196	6,308	1,927	2,877	986	1,890	65 7	29·9

There has been a steady improvement in the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated and of convictions to trials. For the year under review the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated is 35·1—the highest figure achieved for the past decade.

Under the various classes the percentage of cases

convicted to true cases was —

Year 1	Rioting 2	Murders 3	Grievous hurt 4	Dacoities 5	Robberies 6	Burglaries 7	Thefts 8	Receiving stolen property 9
1920	60	29	49	9	22	13	30	79
1921	68	37	53	15	26	15	38	80
1922	61	35	48	15	28	17	35	81
1923	78	33	52	15	21	14	35	78
1924	75	41	39	24	26	16	34	78
1925	76	45	48	30	29	16	40	88
1926	85	47	56	27	30	18	38	83
1927	79	52	59	41	30	19	44	83
1928	68	49	53	27	31	19	46	89
1929	61	50	65	21	27	16	44	87

Whilst there has been a slight variation in the figures in the various classes the results may be regarded as creditable in that there has been a steady improvement during the past five years, while the Provincial percentage of cases convicted to true cases investigated has steadily risen since the year 1920. This is undoubtedly due to the increased attention which has been paid in recent years in improving the personnel of the Prosecution Branch and to the greater attention that is now devoted to the preparation and prosecution of all cases. The present sanctioned strength of the Prosecution Branch, however, which falls below the meagre standard prescribed more than twenty years ago is quite inadequate, as has been mentioned in the *Administration Reports of the past three years and its strengthening is essential. Ultimately the Prosecution* Branch in each district should be under the control of a deputy superintendent of police who should be responsible for the supervision of all court work at headquarters and in the sub-divisions. The careful supervision and preparation of cases for court is the real means for the improvement of all investigation work.

The following table shows the value of property stolen

and the percentage recovered during the past ten years :—

Year 1		Stolen 2	Percentage recovered 3
		Rs.	
1920	...	15,89,047	17·0
1921	...	10,58,121	18·3
1922	...	17,82,208	12·1
1923	...	20,12,173	11·9
1924	...	15,36,085	16·8
1925	...	5,24,677	20·5
1926	...	4,74 768	19·8
1927	...	3,47,640	24·1
1928	...	3,10 471	29·5
1929	...	2,94,698	21·7

21. Duration of cases in courts—

During the year 3,108 cases were sent up for trial as compared with 2,886 in 1928 and 2,830 in 1927.

The following percentages show the duration of these cases in the courts :—

Year	Cases sent up for trial	Decided at one hearing	Decided in less than 15 days	Decided in less than one month	Pending more than one month
1920 ...	2,665	13 7	30 7	24·0	31·4
1921 ...	3 139	21·3	23 7	24·6	30·1
1922 ...	3,130	21 9	27 8	27 6	22·5
1923 ...	3,0 4	15·8	21·1	19·0	41·2
1924 ...	2,545	14·9	21 5	27 2	36·2
1925 ...	2,538	12 9	19 7	24 5	42·8
1926 ...	2,839	13·2	18·8	25 6	42 4
1927 ...	2,830	11 0	27·3	20 4	41·2
1928 ...	2,886	13·3	25·0	26·2	35·3
1929 ...	3,108	10·6	23 0	23·3	40·6

It will be apparent from these statistics that there has been a steady deterioration in the disposal of cases in the courts during the past ten years. In my report on the Police Administration of this Province for the year 1926 attention was drawn to the increasing delay in the disposal of criminal cases, but the evil is even worse in the present day than it was at that time. This delay does not merely

involve tardy and indifferent justice, but brings many other evils in its train that press upon and harrass the people. Corruption flourishes in its wake, while the steadily increasing bill of unnecessary expense and loss of time inflicted upon witnesses, on whose assistance and cooperation the Police necessarily depend, discourage any such cooperation and have given rise to serious resentment. This is one of the main grievances of the people which prepared the ground in this Province for the ready dissemination of sedition at the end of 1929 and in the early months of the present year and facilitated the acceptance of revolutionary doctrines, which, the people were told, would remove the evils of litigation which press so heavily upon them.

The question formed the subject of enquiry by the Government of India in July 1929 and the main causes were then indicated, namely :—

- (*i*) Frequent transfers of magistrates.
- (*ii*) Inadequacy of magisterial staff.
- (*iii*) Dilatory methods of honorary magistrates.
- (*iv*) The grant of adjournments on inadequate grounds.
- (*v*) Lack of method and the practice of trying cases piecemeal, instead of examining as many witnesses as possible on one day and of hearing important cases from day to day.

The amendment in 1923 of the Criminal Procedure Code—framed as it is in favour of the criminal rather than of the Police—has further assisted the defeat of justice by furnishing fresh grounds to criminals and lawyers on which to secure adjournment and delay in the trial of cases.

In Hazara District, where delay in the disposal of cases is most marked, the trial of very ordinary cases is not infrequently protracted from ten to fourteen months, and occasionally even longer. The Superintendent of Police remarks that instances of avoidable delay in the courts are becoming more common, and that when delay has been due to the transfer of cases from one court to another such transfers have not always been justified.

However much care may be expended by the Police in the preparation of their cases for court, such magisterial procedure and delay will inevitably wreck the best case, enhance public discontent, and encourage criminals.

involve tardy and indifferent justice, but brings many other evils in its train that press upon and harrass the people. Corruption flourishes in its wake, while the steadily increasing bill of unnecessary expense and loss of time inflicted upon witnesses, on whose assistance and cooperation the Police necessarily depend, discourage any such cooperation and have given rise to serious resentment. This is one of the main grievances of the people which prepared the ground in this Province for the ready dissemination of sedition at the end of 1929 and in the early months of the present year and facilitated the acceptance of revolutionary doctrines, which, the people were told, would remove the evils of litigation which press so heavily upon them.

The question formed the subject of enquiry by the Government of India in July 1929 and the main causes were then indicated, namely :—

(*i*) Frequent transfers of magistrates.
(*ii*) Inadequacy of magisterial staff.
(*iii*) Dilatory methods of honorary magistrates.
(*iv*) The grant of adjournments on inadequate grounds.
(*v*) Lack of method and the practice of trying cases piecemeal, instead of examining as many witnesses as possible on one day and of hearing important cases from day to day.

The amendment in 1923 of the Criminal Procedure Code—framed as it is in favour of the criminal rather than of the Police—has further assisted the defeat of justice by furnishing fresh grounds to criminals and lawyers on which to secure adjournment and delay in the trial of cases.

In Hazara District, where delay in the disposal of cases is most marked, the trial of very ordinary cases is not infrequently protracted from ten to fourteen months, and occasionally even longer. The Superintendent of Police remarks that instances of avoidable delay in the courts are becoming more common, and that when delay has been due to the transfer of cases from one court to another such transfers have not always been justified.

In Kohat District complaint is made that the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner, who has to be frequently on tour, is in the habit of dragging witnesses after him to the furthermost parts of the district.

However much care may be expended by the Police in

22. Cases reported to the Police for enquiry under section 202, C. P. Code—

Two hundred and forty-six cases were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, C. P. Code, as compared with 367 cases in 1928 and 220 in 1927. The number of references in non-cognizable cases was twenty-eight against eighty-nine in 1928 and fourteen in 1927. The reduction in figures is satisfactory.

By districts the totals were :—Hazara 57, Peshawar 126, Kohat 18, Bannu 16, and Dera Ismail Khan 29.

23. Optional investigation under section 157-B, C. P. Code—

During the year under review in no case was investigation refused under section 157-B of the C. P. Code.

24. False cases—

Action taken in reference to false cases appears from the Provincial statement given below :—

District 1		Total number of cases declared false 2	Number of false cases in which prosecution was ordered 3	Number of such cases convicted 4	Number of persons convicted in such cases 5	Compensation awarded under section 250, C. P. Code 6
Hazara	...	83	51	41	46	...
Peshawar	...	144	40	12	13	70
Kohat	...	27	25	15	18	36
Bannu	...	31	25	19	24	20
Dera Ismail Khan	...	48	4	2	2	30
Total	...	333	145	89	103	156
Total for 1928	...	280	96	50	50	281
" 1927	...	277	104	38	46	495
" 1926	...	319	170	76	74	704

the preparation of their cases for court, such magisterial procedure and delay will inevitably wreck the best case, enhance public discontent, and encourage criminals.

22. Cases reported to the Police for enquiry under section 202, C. P. Code—

Two hundred and forty-six cases were referred to the Police for enquiry under section 202, C. P. Code, as compared with 367 cases in 1928 and 220 in 1927. The number of references in non-cognizable cases was twenty-eight against eighty-nine in 1928 and foureteen in 1927. The reduction in figures is satisfactory.

By districts the totals were :—Hazara 57, Peshawar 126, Kohat 18, Bannu 16, and Dera Ismail Khan 29.

23. Optional investigation under section 157-B, C. P. Code—

During the year under review in no case was investigation refused under section 157-B of the C. P. Code.

24. False cases—

Action taken in reference to false cases appears from the Provincial statement given below :—

District	Total number of cases declared false	Number of false cases in which prosecution was ordered	Number of such cases convicted	Number of persons convicted in such cases	Compensation awarded under section 250, C. P. Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazara ...	83	51	41	46	...
Peshawar ...	144	40	12	13	70
Kohat ...	27	25	15	18	36
Bannu ...	31	25	19	24	20
Dera Ismail Khan ...	48	4	2	2	30
Total ...	333	145	89	103	156
Total for 1928 ...	280	96	50	50	281
" 1927 ...	277	104	38	46	495
" 1926 ...	319	170	76	74	709

The average compensation awarded in each case in 1929 is about Re. 1-8-0 which is a travesty in the way of compensation. The necessity of making proper and sufficient use of section 250, C. P. Code, by magistrates is patent.

25. Enhanced punishments—

Of 1,184 persons convicted of offences against property sixty-six or 5·5 per cent. were liable to enhanced punishment. The percentage in 1928 was 6·8.

26. Proclaimed offenders—

At the beginning of 1929 there were 1,242 proclaimed offenders on the rigister and eighty-seven were added during the year, making a total of 1,329. Of this number seventy-one were arrested and eighty-one were struck off the register, leaving a balance of 1,177 still on the list at the end of the year or sixty-five less than at the end of the previous year of 1928.

The figures by districts at the end of 1929 were —

	1928	1929	Difference
Hazara	183	144	−39
Peshawar	539	549	+10
Kohat	239	239	...
Bannu	261	228	−33
Dera Ismail Khan ...	20	17	−3
Total ...	1,242	1,177	−65

The continued decrease in the numbers of proclaimed offenders during the past five years is satisfactory.

27. Central Investigating Agency and its working—

Endeavour has been made to create a Central Investigating Agency in each district and in the Railway Police to

deal with cases of a particular type, or of special importance, and also with those in which investigation is required beyond the limits of a single district. No special staff has been sanctioned for such agencies, and for the present the staff has been found from existing establishment, but the need for a special detective staff has been established and even in its initial stages this special agency has proved to be of value, as demonstrated by reports received from the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

Peshawar.—A small Central Investigation Agency has been formed in this district to deal with burglary cases and other epidemic forms of crime. It has furnished useful information to investigating officers and has succeeded in stopping bicycle theft to a considerable extent. In this connection it was discovered that a gang of professional criminals was operating from Jam under the leadership of Yaqut, Kuki Khel Afridi. At one time he was alleged to have as many as twenty stolen bicycles in his possession. A black list was maintained by the C. I. A. of all such criminals and efforts were made to bring about their arrest. Eventually, Yaqut was arrested, on information supplied by an enemy, with a loaded automatic pistol in his possession while entering the Peshawar Cantonment and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Three of his companions were at the same time arrested on a lorry in which they were about to proceed to Mardan on some thieving expedition. They were not, however, armed and, as no specific evidence could be obtained against them, they were handed over to the Political Agent, Khyber, for disposal. In each case, however, photographs were taken and placed on record.

Gangs of Kuki Khel bad characters gave great trouble during the year by cutting sections of the copper wire telephone line to Kohat. Ghulam Muhayudoin, Mulagori, of Qadam, who, though an elder and recipient of a tribal allowance, is a notorious thief, was arrested by the C. I. A. on this charge, but evidence could not be produced against him on this side of the border. His arrest, however, appears to have resulted in the disclosure to the Political Agent, Khyber, of the whereabouts of a large store of copper wire and this was recovered and returned to the Police. Ghulam Muhayuddin was eventually made over to the Political Agent who took security from him.

Dera Ismail Khan.—A Central Investigating Agency

was started in September 1929, and during the year under report two gangs of professional burglars were arrested. One gang consisted of Kutana beggars who operated in the jurisdiction of police station Chaudwan. The combined efforts of the local Police and the Central Investigating Agency traced five burglaries to its members who have since been convicted. The second gang consisted of desperate characters who operated in the jurisdiction of police station Paharpur. In the last burglary the members mortally wounded the owner of the house. Prompt action by the Police resulted in the recovery of the stolen property and the arrest of the offenders who are now under trial.

Gang burglary is not common in the district but it is certain that valuable information will be collected by a proper classification of burglaries, and that this will be of considerable help to the local Police.

PART III—PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

28. Bad livelihood cases under sections 109 and 110, C. P. Code—

The number of persons ordered to furnish security during the year under sections 109 and 110 of the C. P. Code was 620 as compared with 585 during the previous year of 1928 and 623 in 1927.

The figures by districts are as follows:—

District	1926	1927	1928	1929	Difference from 1928 totals
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazara ...	73	99	122	85	—37
Peshawar ...	352	367	228	222	—6
Kohat ...	30	26	20	50	+30
Bannu ...	101	102	107	174	+67
Dera Ismail Khan	58	29	108	89	—19
Total ...	614	623	585	620	+35

Seventy-two persons were imprisoned in default of security, *viz.* a percentage of 11·6 against 13·6 during the previous year of 1928 and 13·1 during 1927.

Of these fourteen were imprisoned for a period of less than six months, fifty-six for a period of less than one year and two for more than one year.

The security of fourteen persons, amounting to Rs. 2,755, was confiscated under section 110, C. P. Code, of which Rs. 1,830 had been realized at the close of the year. A percentage of 66·4 as compared with 33·8 during the previous year and 59·2 in 1927.

The failure to realise the full amount confiscated and the delay in the forfeiture of security cannot but have a

very bad effect. In the Peshawar District it appears to have been impossible to enforce the forfeiture of security. The Senior Superintendent of Police gives the following statement of the amounts outstanding:—

For the year of	At the end of 1928	At the end of 1929
	Rs.	Rs.
1918 ...	375	375
1920 ...	2,385	2,385
1922 ...	1,600	1,600
1924 ...	1,535	1,535
1925 ...	16,233	16,233
1926 ...	11,185	11,185
1927 ...	2,900	2,900
1928 ...	1,697	1,697
1929 ...	...	1,735

The total sum confiscated during the year was Rs. 2,175.

29. Security to keep the peace—

The following statement shows the number of persons placed on security under sections 106 and 107 of the C. P. Code, and sections 40, 41 and 46 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation:—

District	Sections 106 and 107, C. P. Code	Sections 40, 41 and 46, Frontier Crimes Regulation	Total	Total for 1928	Difference from 1928 totals
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hazara ...	241	98	339	338	+ 1
Peshawar ...	1502	695	2,197	1,266	÷931
Kohat ...	44	241	285	843	—558
Bannu ...	464	743	1,207	723	+484
Dera Ismail Khan ...	147	55	202	169	+ 33
Total ...	2,398	1,832	4,230	3,339	+ 891
Total for 1928 ...	1,913	1,426	3,339	...	...
" 1927 ...	1,447	1,673	3,120	...	...

The attitude of the courts in cases sent up under the preventive sections of the Code is not infrequently the subject of complaint, but during the year under review little criticism is offered except from Dera Ismail Khan. The Suprintendent of Police writes :—

"Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining the standard of evidence required by magistrates for the placing of bad characters on security under section 110, C. P. Code. Not infrequently the Police prepare good cases against bad characters which fail in court owing to witnesses being bought over or threatened. In cases in which aggrieved parties retract, magistrates invariably discharge the accused without considering the evidence of others who know the real reputation of the persons charged.

30. Additional Police quartered in disturbed or dangerous areas—

In consequence of misconduct by the inhabitants additional Police were located during the year on the following villages :—

I—*Peshawar District.*

(*a*) At Kheshki, police station Nowshera, a force of one head constable and ten foot constables for a period of three years from 21 December 1926.

(*b*) At Masho Khel, police station Badaber, a force of one sub-inspector, one head constable and ten foot constables for a period of three years from 14 June 1927.

(*c*) At Nisatta, police station Charsadda, a force of one head constable and ten foot constables for a period of three years from 9 December 1927.

The above three areas are notorious for crime and the location of additional Police on them has undoubtedly had a deterrent effect.

(*d*) At Landi Akhun Ahmad, police station Burj Hari Singh, a force of one head constable and seven foot constables for a period of three years from 23 September 1929.

This was imposed when all expedients had failed to put an end to an old standing blood-feud. It remains to be seen whether it will succeed in this object.

II—*Kohat District.*

At Darsamand, police station Doaba, a force of one

head constable and ten foot constables for a period of two years from 1 December 1928.

The result has been entirely satisfactory and crime has ceased in this turbulent and lawless village.

III—*Hazara District.*

At the Sadr Police Station a force consisting of one sub-inspector, two head constables and fifteen constables for a period of two years from 1 December 1927.

31. Surveillance of bad characters—

There were 2,920 persons on the Police surveillance register at the close of the year as against 3,141 at the commencement of the year and 2,975 at the beginning of the previous year 1928. Of this number 1,177 were proclaimed offenders referred to in paragraph 27 of this report.

The number by districts were—

Hazara ...	... 417
Peshawar ...	... 1,703
Kohat ...	... 166
Bannu ...	... 344
Dera Ismail Khan	... 290
Total	... 2,920

32. Frontier Crimes Regulation—

The number of cases under the I. P. Code referred to *jirgas* during the year was 439 as compared with 396 cases during the previous year and 454 in 1927. The following table gives the results in detail :—

District	Cases referred to *jirgas*	Cases convicted	Percentage convicted to referred cases
1	2	3	4
Hazara ...	39	24	61·5
Peshawar ...	208	129	62·0
Kohat ...	100	75	75·0
Bannu ...	77	42	54·5
Dera Ismail Khan ...	15	6	40·0
Total ...	439	276	62·8
Total for 1928 ...	396	250	63·1

In Bannu District seventy-seven cases and 193 persons were tried by *jirga* as compared with thirty cases and sixty-nine persons in 1928. Forty-two cases and sixty-seven persons were convicted by *jirga* during the year, as against sixteen cases and thirty-four persons in 1928. Eight cases and twenty persons are pending trial by *jirga*. The increase in the number of references to *jirga* was rendered necessary in view of the growing tendency of the Bannuchis, especially of this district, to spoil evidence by exaggerating and, in some cases, by tendering a false account of the affair with the ultimate object of cheating justice. With a view to counteracting their malpractices *jirga* trials had to be resorted to in as many important cases as was found necessary.

The Superintendent of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, complains that the *jirga* system does not work satisfactorily in that district and adds :—

"The proceedings of *jirgas* are often open to grave suspicion, and perverse findings are not infrequent. The majority of *jirga* members in the district are notoriously corrupt, and the present appears an appropriate time to raise the standard, and to remove from the list the names of those who are known to have recorded perverse findings in the past."

The Deputy Commissioner endorses these views as follows :—

"I am in agreement with the Superintendent of Police in regard to the comparative failure of the *jirga* system in this district. The standard of probity even among the highest class of gentry is so very low that it is difficult to envisage any general measure of reform, which would improve existing conditions without throwing an undue strain on the few members whose integrity is above suspicion.

"Efforts, however, are being made to improve the existing state of affairs."

33. Village responsibilities and assistance from public—

The amount spent in rewards to villagers during the year 1929 was Rs. 5,064-15-0 as compared with Rs. 5,652-9-6 during the previous year 1928 and Rs. 5,402-14-0 in 1927.

One hundred and eleven lambardars and two hundred and sixty-six chowkidars were punished during the year for failure to perform their duties. In 1928 the number so punished were sixty-six lambardars and 145 chowkidars.

The assistance rendered by the public to the Police

however, is very fair, and as much as can be expected in the conditions that prevail in this Province.

34. Fines—imposition of—

Action under section 22 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation was taken against twenty villages and the fines imposed were as under :—

District	Number of villages fined	Amount of fine imposed	Remarks
1	2	3	4
		Rs. a. p.	
Hazara ...	3	2,005 0 0	
Peshawar ...	6	6,596 0 0	
Kohat ...	4	3,229 10 6	
Bannu ...	7	2,854 0 0	
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	
Total ...	20	14,684 10 6	

During the previous year twenty-four villages were fined and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 12,202-8-0. For the year under review, of the sum of Rs. 14,684-10-6 imposed as fines a sum of Rs. 2,325 only had been realized by the close of the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,359-10-6. 15·5 per cent. of the amount was recovered.

The sums unrecovered by districts were :—Hazara Rs. 2,005, Peshawar Rs. 5,099, Kohat Rs. 2,977-10-6, Bannu Rs. 2,278 and Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 225-11-6 (this is outstanding from 1927).

PART IV—INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

35. Additions to the establishment—

The following permanent increases and decreases to the establishment were sanctioned during the year :—

Permanent increases or decreases	Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-inspectors	Assistant sub-inspectors	Head constables	Foot constables	Mounted constables
Increases.							
For the newly created police post at Nawanshehr in the Hazara District.	...	...	...	...	1	8	...
For the newly created rank of assistant sub-inspector	...	...	...	51	...	...	...
European inspector for the Risalpur Cantonment ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
European sergeants for motor traffic control in the Peshawar and Hazara districts.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
European Sergeants for general duty in Peshawar and Nowshera cantonments.	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
For traffic control in the Dera Ismail Khan District ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
For the newly created police post at Ghazni Khel in the Bannu District.	...	...	...	...	1	9	...
For the Kohat and Bannu cities and cantonments ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Increase in the strength of Police establishment for Kohat City.	...	...	1	...	5	49	...
Decreases.							
Reduction in the number of Mounted Police for creating a new police post at Nawanshehr in the Hazara District.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Reduction in the rank of sub-inspector as a result of increase of two sergeants for general duty in the Peshawar and Nowshera cantonments.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Reduction in the ranks of Sub-Inspector and Head constable as a result of the addition of 51 assistant sub-inspectors.	...	...	4	...	38	...	...
Reduction in the strength as a result of the increase of two inspectors for Kohat and Bannu cantonments.	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Reduction in the strength of Railway Defence Force and abolition of the Attock Bridge Police Guard as a result of the increase in the Kohat City strength.	...	...	...	...	5	57	...

35-A. Improvements in the conditions of service in the force—

The revision of pay of inspectors, sergeants, sub-inspectors and head constables on the lines recommended by the Punjab Provincial Police Committee was sanctioned, with effect from 1 April 1929. A selection grade of constables with pay rising from Rs. 20 to Rs. 28 and a new rank of assistant sub-inspector with scale of pay of Rs. 45—1—60 were also created, with effect from 1 April 1929.

The selection grade for constables enables long and faithful service to be rewarded without requiring of the men so promoted the performance of new duties for which they may not be fitted. The creation of the new rank of assistant sub-inspector, although somewhat of an experiment, is providing a solution to the staffing of the larger police stations where even serious crime is beyond the capacity of a single sub-inspector to investigate. But the allowance of Rs. 15 for the maintenance of a pony by this rank of officer is totally inadequate in the present day of high prices, and requires revision. The uniform allowances granted to upper subordinates are affording some relief to an important class of officer who still receives far less than his deserts, and who, when strictly honest, has to make great sacrifices to maintain his family and to educate his children. The anomaly by which he has to purchase a charger, which in the case of the gazetted Police officer is provided by Government, still remains to be remedied.

35-B. Budget—

The figures showing the sanctioned budget grants in the Police budget of the North West Frontier Province during the past six financial years are given below :—

	Rs.
1924-25	29,34,400
1925-26	28,99,300
1926-27	28,74,600
1927-28	29,04,000
1928-29	28,91,000
1929-30	29,97,926

It will be seen from the above figures that the police

budget has remained practically stationary for the past six years. Notwithstanding this, however, it has been possible during these six years to introduce, through reorganisation, economy and control of expenditure, the following additions to the Police force at an approximate cost of Rs. 2,71,000.

Statement showing additions to the permanent Police force in the North West Frontier Province during the past six years :—

Superintendents of Police	Assistant superintendents of police	Deputy superintendents of police	Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-inspectors	Assistant sub-inspectors	Head constables	Constables	Total	Approximate cost (including cost of the revision of pay of Police force and other improvements)
										Rs.
1	1	1	3	4	...	51	...	259	320	2,71,000

35-C. Reforms and needs—

A substantial increase to the force is required to enable it to deal with the volume of work and with new duties, as well as to maintain a standard of efficiency. Proposals for a general revision of establishment and the provision of an adequate reserve are now before Government.

These include the five schemes submitted in 1929, *viz.* :—

(1) Revision of the strength of the Prosecution Branch.

(2) Revision of establishment to regularise the reserves.

(3) Increase in connection with traffic control.

(4) Increase in connection with the Pay and Audit Branch.

(5) Increase in the Police of Abbottabad Cantonments.

The division of Peshawar District into two districts is a matter of imperative necessity. It is to be hoped that the formation of Mardan into a separate district will be given effect from the beginning of the financial year 1931-32.

The scheme for the institution of a Central Training School for Recruits is still held up owing to financial

stringency. A suitable site has been selected near Nowshera.

The need for more barrack accommodation, for quarters for officers and for the extension of offices is dealt with elsewhere.

36. Processes—

(*i*) The number of processes served by the Police during the year was 126,428 as against 104,195 during the previous year and 99,449 during 1927. The number of processes served during 1926 was 99,179.

The figures by districts in 1929 were as follows :—

District		Cognizable	Non-cognizable	District totals
Hazara	...	6,901	11,152	18,053
Peshawar	...	48,157	9,747	57,904
Kohat	...	6,916	1,947	8,863
Bannu	...	9,182	16,385	25,567
Dera Ismail Khan	...	14,050	1,837	15,887
Railway	...	110	44	154
Totals	...	85,316	41,112	126,428
Total for 1928	...	58,865	45,330	104,195

The average number of processes served in each of the five districts works out at 17,041 in cognizable cases and 8,213 in non-cognizable cases—railway figures excluded from the average. In 1928 the average number of such processes was 11,747 in cognizable cases and 9,061 in non-cognizable. In 1927 the figures were 9,605 and 10,284 respectively.

During the last five years the totals were as follows :—

		1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
In cognizable cases	...	85,316	58,865	48,027	43,212	59,943
In non-cognizable cases	...	41,112	45,330	51,422	55,967	39,576
Total	...	126,428	104,195	99,449	99,179	99,519

As the figures indicate, there has been a large increase in the number of processes served by the Police. It would appear that the time has come for the issue of orders for the service of processes in non-cognizable cases to be carried out by civil process-servers or through the post. The Police are already overburdened with multifarious duties which deflect them from dealing with crime and criminals.

(*ii*) The number of character rolls received for verification during the year was 1,430 against 1,358 during the previous year of 1928 and 1,323 in 1927.

In the Hazara District alone 689 rolls were received and in the Peshawar 579 rolls.

The number is increasing yearly.

37. Supervision—

The number of days spent on tour by gazetted Police officers was 2,284 or about seventy-six days per officer as compared with 2,667 and eighty-eight days during the previous year—a falling off which is to be regretted.

Gazetted officers supervised the investigations of 631 cases. This represents about twenty-one cases per officer as compared with twenty-two cases per officer during 1928 and twenty in 1927.

Of the eighty-four police stations eight were inspected once, twenty-five twice, fourteen thrice and twenty-one four times and sixteen were inspected more frequently.

38. Recruitment—

There has been no lack of recruits presenting themselves for enlistment in the Police force. They have been drawn mainly from the agricultural classes and were of good status and physique, but there is difficulty in obtaining literate men of this stamp to enlist as the pay of the constable is not sufficiently attractive, and the conditions of service compare unfavourably with the conditions in other civil armed forces. Suitable Hindus and Sikhs do not offer themselves for service in sufficiently large numbers, but efforts to secure a reasonable proportion of recruits of this type have not been relaxed.

At the beginning of the year under review a selection board was held to select suitable candidates for the rank of probationary sub-inspector. Ten were chosen for the executive line and two law students were recruited for the

Prosecution Branch.

The number of resignations received during the year was 167 against 132 for the previous year and 184 in 1927. Attention is invited to the remarks contained in paragraph 38 of the Police Administration Report of 1928 regarding the annual wastage in men as a result of premature retirement.

39. Education—

All upper subordinates in the force are educated and of the 5,518 men in the lower ranks 1,334 or 24·1 per cent. can read and write.

Every endeavour is being made to improve the education of the force by giving preference to educated men on enlistment, and special attention continues to be paid to the training of recruits. If there is to be an improvement in the training of the Police, however, a Central Recruits School is essential, as the present system of training in the districts is faulty.

40. St. John's Ambulance Association—

During the year seven sub-inspectors, two assistant sub-inspectors, sixteen head constables and 129 foot constables, *viz.* a total of 154 rank and file, were trained in the first aid. The total number of officers and men in force so trained is now 850. No provision, however, exists for first aid outfits or ambulances for the Police in the districts for use on occasions of internal disturbance.

41. Rewards—

Two thousand, two hundred and fifty officers and men received rewards for good work during the year. A sum of Rs. 9,970 was expended for this purpose as compared with Rs. 8,360-14-0 paid to 1,003 officers and men during the previous year.

In 1927 a sum of Rs. 10,414-8-0 was paid to 775 officers and men.

The following honours were conferred upon Police officers on 1 January 1930:—

King's Police Medal.

Ernest Ridley Taylor, Superintendent of Police.

On the morning of 11 April 1926 information was brought in that a gang, including Akbar and Narai, outlaws, was in the hamlet of Mir Azad Koruna, village Banda Kandar Khel, one and a half miles east of police station Mathra, Peshawar District. A party of Frontier Constabulary, under Mr. E. C. Handyside, Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, with Mr. E. R. Taylor, District Officer, Frontier Constabulary, Peshawar, immediately proceeded to the hamlet and surrounded it. Mr. E. C. Handyside, leading the advance on the house in which two of the gang had taken refuge, was shot and fell mortally wounded. Mr. E. R. Taylor took command and managed to remove Mr. Handyside's body to a place of safety. One of the two men responsible for Mr. Handyside's death then surrendered. The other continued to resist arrest and kept up a brisk fire on the Constabulary. Mr. Taylor, then, with great courage and at much personal risk, climbed up on to the roof of the house in which the outlaws had taken asylum which was in a dilapidated condition — and flung in a bomb through a hole in the roof, thus effecting the capture of the second. On assuming command after his Commandant had fallen, Mr. Taylor displayed outstanding courage and calmness throughout the operations. His example to his men and leadership was of an eminent order.

Again in April 1927, when information was brought to the Police at Mardan by a villager that a gang which had come down from Mohmand Country had been seen in the neighbourhood of police station Lahor and was intending to commit a dacoity under the guidance of a local outlaw, Mr. Taylor, at the request of Mr. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mardan, immediately proceeded from Peshawar with a party of Frontier Constabulary, and joining a party of Police from Mardan, raided village Jalbai where the gang was in hiding. The raiders having posted sentries on the house which they were occupying, were warned before the Police and Constabulary were able to get into position and fire was opened on both sides. The leader of the gang and one other were shot and the remainder then retired hurriedly and endeavoured to return to Tribal Territory. The country-side was warned and, although the *Ramzan* was being observed at the time, the villagers turned out readily to assist in sweeping the plain and in closing the passes. Rahmat Shah, outlaw, was caught alone, after resistance, on 3 April and eleven more of the gang were captured by villagers

under the command of a head constable in village Galiara on the border of Buner. Their arms and ammunition were subsequently recovered near the village where they had been buried. The services rendered by Mr. Taylor in the abovementioned cases were of a very high order.

Ghulam Rasul, Constable—

On the evening of 22 December 1928 a motor car was held up on the Tank-Dera Ismail Khan Road and robbed by four armed men, one of whom was Mir Alim Jan *alias* Wazir, a notoriously desperate character who was wanted in many serious cases. Information of this offence was communicated to the Bannu District. On 24 December 1928 Foot Constable Ghulam Rasul was on escort duty taking some prisoners from Khawjja Khel village to Ghazni Khel Police Post in the Bannu District. While on his way, Foot Constable Ghulam Rasul noticed a man, armed with a rifle, concealing himself behind a bush. He handed over his command of the escort and prisoners to Foot Constable Usman and stealthily creeping up to the hiding man, suddenly sprang on him, and seized from him a Martini-Henry rifle and a ·303 carbine. The man, who turned out to be Mir Alim Jan, still had another ·303 carbine and sixteen rounds of Martini-Henry ammunition. He was unable to use this weapon as apparently all the ·303 ammunition was with the other members of the gang. At this juncture, Foot Constable Usman ran to the assistance of Ghulam Rasul and Mir Alim Jan was finally disarmed and secured. Constable Ghulam Rasul displayed conspicuous gallantry when unarmed himself, in fearlessly attacking and securing a desperate man, armed with three rifles. His pluck, initiative, and presence of mind undoubtedly prevented Mir Alim Jan from using his arms.

42. Punishments—

The number of departmental punishments was 318 as compared with 191 during the previous year and 137 in 1927. This figure includes sixty-five dismissals as against sixty-six in 1928 and thirty-eight in 1927. This number included two sub-inspectors who were dismissed in consequence of misconduct

43. Judicial convictions—

The number of judicial convictions were twenty-one

as compared with the same number during the previous year. Of these ten convictions were for offences under the Police Act and eleven for other offences.

44. Escapes—

There were seven escapes from Police custody during the year as compared with five in 1928 and three in 1927.

Five prisoners were recaptured and in all cases the officers at fault were dealt with departmentally.

45. Health—

The health of the force on the whole has been good during the year, but malaria was particularly prevalent during the autumn after the heavy rains and floods of August.

The total number of deaths in the force during the year was forty as against forty-eight for 1928 and fifty-one in 1927.

Certain proposals are under consideration which should do much to effect an improvement in the general health and efficiency of the force. These include a proposal to issue further articles of warm uniform to constables for the winter which is particularly severe in the Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat districts. Also a scheme for the proper dieting of patients in police hospitals as outlined in last year's report. As a corollary to the latter a scheme has been drawn up to introduce messing in all districts for lower subordinates on an economic cooperative system in lines. The system of messing has been given a trial in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and, thanks to the personal interest taken by the Superintendent of Police and his officers at headquarters in starting and supervising the scheme, has proved a great success and is very popular. The men are enabled to obtain food of better quality and at cheaper rates than they can purchase in the bazar. The system of messing secures another important result — the men remain in lines instead of constantly wandering off to the bazar. They are thus kept out of mischief and are available at any time for emergent duty. A small annual contribution by Government towards the purchase of cooking utensils and other necessities and the provision of a Common Room or Hall for a Mess would materially assist this beneficial scheme.

46. Buildings—

No allotment was sanctioned by Government during the year under report for the construction of any major works for the Police.

A sum of Rs. 28,000 for Minor Works and Rs. 10,000 for Special Repairs were placed at my disposal for the year under review and were utilized on the construction of various works of an urgent nature.

Projects of Major Works amounting to about Rs. 5,55,000 and of Minor Works amounting to about Rs. 3,35,240 are still awaiting allotment of funds.

The remarks made in last year's report under this paragraph still hold good.

The question of early attention being given to the housing of the Police in Bannu City was stressed last year. This matter must once more be brought prominently to notice as the accommodation of the Police in that city is entirely inadequate and the annual erection of *chappars* or temporary shelters is a waste of public money.

In every district there is insufficient barrack room accommodation for the sanctioned establishment, and insufficient quarters for officers and head constables. The practice of allowing house-rent is not economical and is bad for discipline as men and officers reside in the cities and are not available when required for emergent duty.

The Prosecution Branch in every district requires suitable offices both at headquarters and in the sub-divisions, and in all future increases to establishment provision must be made for increased accommodation. This fact appears to have been overlooked in the past.

47. Traffic control—

Two thousand, six hundred and forty-seven cars and 1,254 motor cycles were licensed in the Province up to the end of 1929. The fact that no less than 350 private cars and ninety-two motor cycles were registered for the first time during the year proves the rapid growth of motor transport.

There are now on the roads 1,433 public buses and lorries of which 274 were registered for the first time in 1929.

The volume of motor traffic on the roads is greatly augmented by mechanical transport used throughout the Province by the Army and the influx of motor vehicles from

the Punjab in the natural intercourse with the neighbouring Province. Such motor vehicles are, of course, separately registered.

Six thousand, five hundred and twenty-five driving licenses were issued or renewed during the year.

For offences under the Motor Vehicles Act, 345 road certificates were suspended and cancelled and 364 professional driving licenses suspended and cancelled. There were 2,119 prosecutions, of which 1,201 ended in conviction and 541 warnings were issued.

The receipts from fees of all kinds amounted to Rs. 38,429-12-0.

From 1 April 1929 two European sergeants and one sub-inspector were sanctioned for traffic control and for patrolling duties for the whole Province — an inadequate staff. Beyond this, such men as have been provided for traffic control have been found by removal from other duties, for not a single man has so far been added to the force to deal with the heavy duties which the registration of motor vehicles now entails.

48. Noteworthy events—

In October Their Excellencies Lord Goschen, Viceroy and Acting Governor-General of India, and Lady Goschen paid a visit to the Province. All necessary arrangements for the protection of roads and railways were made by Police and Frontier Constabulary assisted by levies and villagers.

In August the river Indus rose and exceeded the record level of 1,882 at Attock, causing considerable damage in certain village areas in the Peshawar District. In the district of Dera Ismail Khan the floods were more serious and the Police were called upon to rescue villagers from inundated tracts. The report of the Superintendent of Police is of sufficient interest to justify reproduction here :—

"On the afternoon of 28 August 1929 information was received from the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that the Indus was in flood and that the rapid rise of the river at Attock and Khushalgarh indicated that the flood would exceed the recorded level of 1882. This was subsequently confirmed, but meanwhile steps were taken to warn all villages in the riverain tract of approaching danger.

"On receipt of the first message regarding the flood it was broadcast that an unprecedented rise in the river was to

be expected. Police and village officials were hurried to all low-lying villages to warn the inhabitants to remove themselves, their cattle and valuables to high ground. That this warning reached all villages which were subsequently inundated is borne out by reports received; and those who disregarded the warning, besides being put to much discomfort and having had their lives imperilled, have lost property and valuables that could have been saved if the warning had been believed.

"The attitude of the villagers can best be explained by quoting their remarks to the Police who conveyed the warning; and that attitude in view of previous alarms is understandable. Wherever the Police went with their grave warning of impending danger they were told to stop joking (*makhol mat karo*) and the common saying in all villages was 'the Police are joking again' (*Police phir makhol karti hai*). In some villages the inhabitants absolutely refused to leave their houses, and told the Police that nothing would induce them to again leave their homes at the mercy of bad characters, and that they would resist forcible ejection.

"When the Shiyok Dam was reported to have burst in 1928 there was considerable alarm throughout the riverain tract, and in the city and certain villages a state approaching panic. The reaction that set in, when it was known that a false alarm had been raised, made numbers look ridiculous and shook public confidence in the authenticity of Government information. The flood which followed the bursting of the Shiyok Dam in August of this year did negligible damage as the river rose to the level usually reached after heavy rains. Those who had heeded the Government warning, thereby being put to much discomfort and, as it afterwards proved, unnecessary trouble, were looked upon as alarmists: and Government news was considered to be either false or grossly exaggerated. It is no wonder therefore that when the cry of 'wolf' was raised for the third time the majority of villagers were apathetic.

"The above remarks are meant to show the outlook of villagers to the north of Dera Ismail Khan and of those within eight miles to the south of the city. Further south the villagers acted promptly on the warning and moved their cattle, valuables, and in some cases their grain to high grounds. Their action has saved them from much loss, but their outlook, totally different to that of villagers of the north, is inexplicable.

"During the afternoon of 29 August there was an appreciable rise of the river, and inundation of villages south of the city began. The inhabitants of these villages had refused to act on the warning and were accordingly faced with grave danger and total loss of property. Fortunately, however, the river rose slowly, and there being many hours of daylight left it was possible to send boats for rescue work and the salvage

of property. By dark those isolated were evacuated. Meanwhile, the villagers had realised that the flood was bigger than any they had ever seen or heard of and took active steps to safeguard their lives and property.

"The north of the district had fared differently. The islands in the river had been evacuated, but the inhabitants of low-lying villages had remained in their homes. The river rose slowly during the 29th but did not apparently give cause for alarm. Some time after dark, however, the water broke through the Kot Hafiz Distributary and inundated the country from Khanu Khel to Bigwani and Paharpur, isolating all those who had remained in their villages. On the morning of the 30th the water reached Paharpur and Khan Sahib Gul Mast Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was directed to proceed to Paharpur immediately and make arrangements for relief. The telephone between Paharpur and Kiri Khisor was not working, so it was not possible to ascertain the extent of inundation.

"The Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived at Paharpur after a difficult journey, the road having been breached in many places. On his arrival at the village he found that the water had entered the southern portion of the village and learnt that a large number of men, women and children of villages in the vicinity had taken refuge on trees and high ground. Steps were immediately taken to stop further inundation and to rescue those isolated.

"All able-bodied men of village Paharpur were collected by beat of drum and put on to erecting bunds. These men worked throughout the day and throughout the night under Police supervision, and it was through their labours that a considerable portion of the village was saved from inundation.

"Meanwhile, all available wood was commandeered for the construction of rafts and by 4 p.m. two large rafts were launched. These rafts were manned by Police and villagers and carried grain and *gur* for those isolated. The men on the rafts were given strict instructions to rescue women and children first and to distribute food to men who would necessarily have to remain behind till all the women and children were rescued. The men on the rafts did excellent work and succeeded in rescuing 106 women and children before dark. All those rescued were in a pitiable condition, some being unable to speak till medically treated. Arrangements were immediately made to accommodate the rescued, and to protect their valuables which they had brought with them. *Naubatti chaukidars* were appointed and these, working with the Police, patrolled the area in which the rescued were accommodated. The fact that no loss by theft occurred speaks for the efficiency of the patrols.

"Shortly after the rafts had left, a messenger, practically unconscious, arrived at village Paharpur on an inflated skin. He brought with him a written message from the head

constable in charge of the Khanu Khel Police Post that a number of houses in the village had been swept away and that the Police and villagers had taken refuge on trees. Village Khanu Khel stands on fairly high ground, and has never been threatened by flood. The fact that the water had entered the village caused concern regarding the following villages which are very low-lying :—Jhok Malkani, Jhok Kharowali, Wajhun, Rohella, Jhok Ghulam Mustafa. It was feared also that other villages in the area, the inhabitants of which had not heeded the warning, would be in grave danger. Arrangements were accordingly made to send help from all directions.

"The Assistant Superintendent of Police was sent to police post Paniala with instructions to organize relief parties and work southward for the relief of villages in the inundated area south of the Khisor range. Mounted messengers were despatched by a circuitous route to village Kot Jai and Kotla which were reported to be safe with instructions to raise parties to rescue those isolated; and it was arranged for the steamer to proceed up stream from Dera Ismail Khan at dawn towing flat-bottomed boats for rescue work.

"While the Police and villagers were rescuing people and erecting bunds the Revenue Assistant was examining the inundated area south of Paharpur, at which place he arrived at about 10 p.m. after a difficult journey with news that the *bund* at Korai was preventing the water flowing back into the river, and that, unless this was cut, the water round Paharpur would continue to rise. A special working party was immediately sent to the *bund* which was cut under the supervision of the Revenue Assistant. This wise and thoroughly practical decision resulted in the pent up water being given an outlet and the effect was noticed at Paharpur soon after the *bund* had been cut. By morning the water had subsided to a level which removed all further cause for alarm.

"The floods had also subsided considerably over the country side during the night, but it was considered necessary to send the rafts out again. They were accordingly refloated, and after being out for over six hours brought back forty-five women and children, who, like the first batch, were in a pitiable condition. They were immediately attended to by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, given food and made comfortable.

"Throughout the day of the 31st the water began to subside rapidly and by evening all danger had passed. The messenger who had been sent to Khanu Khel reached the village after a extremely difficult and dangerous journey and found that the water there had subsided but still surrounded the village. No loss of life was reported from the village or from others which had been flooded.

"On the 31st evening, the water having reached a very low level, villagers began returning, and by the afternoon of 1

September all villagers had returned to their homes.

"The villages in the river bed have been swept away and much damage has been done to buildings, roads, crops and cattle."

49. General—

Conditions in the Province continued to be peaceful until the autumn, when it became apparent that the preparations of the All-India Congress to organise civil disobedience and resistance to authority in the beginning of 1930, if the Government of India failed to submit to its demands, were being extended to this Province. New political associations came into being, and certain prominent agitators came to the front once more, in promoting public meetings and in the dissemination of revolutionary propaganda, but up to the end of the year there was no general unrest, nor apparent cause for anxiety. Civil war in Afghanistan, the removal of Bacha Saqao and succession of Nadir Shah to the throne caused no reactions.

But for the floods of August the work of the Police has been carried out under normal conditions. All ranks of the force have worked well and their general conduct has been good. A high standard of integrity has been maintained, and it is not unreasonable to claim, as regards subordinate Police officers, that this standard of integrity is now far higher than that of the people amongst whom they work. The loyalty of the force, officers and men, their courage and devotion to duty have been subjected to a severe test during the current year throughout the period of internal disturbance and external attack. The response has been beyond all praise.

In concluding this Administration Report, which is the last I shall write as Inspector-General of the North West Frontier Province Police, I wish to record my very great appreciation of the loyalty and assistance I have received throughout the past five years from all ranks of the force, and in particular from all officers of the Imperial and Provincial services to whom all credit is due for its present efficiency and for the continued improvement in all branches of work.

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

GP&SO-NWFP—1969IGP—PB105—12-11-30—(132)

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929

PART I—*Return of cases*

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Number pending from previous year 4	Number reported in the year 5	Number in which investigation was refused 6	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6) 7	Number proved or declared to be false 8	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable 9	Number pending at end of year 10	True cases: Convicted 11	True cases: Discharged or acquitted 12	True cases: Not detected or apprehended 13	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+3) 14	Total magistrates' true cases 15	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction 16	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15) 17	Remarks 18
	Sections of Indian Penal Code																
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice																
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin ...	1	5	...	6	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
3	255 to 263 ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 and 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender ...	6	10	...	16	...	3	2	7	...	4	11	...	...	11	
8	224, 225, 225-B, 226, 213 and 215	Other offences against public justice ...	7	17	...	24	...	3	...	15	2	4	21	2	1	23	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	42	96	...	138	6	27	35	43	26	1	70	20	3	90	
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	57	134	...	191	6	35	43	68	29	10	107	23	4	130	
	Class II—Serious offences against the person																
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	262	447	...	709	...	24	195	248	138	104	490	6	4	496	
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	73	215	...	288	37	23	58	75	61	29	165	6	1	171	
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	55	91	...	146	1	15	22	93	8	7	108	2	...	110	
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	33	...	40	4	5	5	19	5	2	26	4	2	30	
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	13	58	...	71	4	6	7	47	5	2	54	3	1	57	
16	317 and 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	6	20	...	26	...	3	2	2	2	17	21	2	...	23	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	1	7	...	8	1	2	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	108	488	...	596	1	52	87	298	150	8	456	17	5	473	
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	14	...	15	1	1	4	2	2	5	9	6	1	15	
20	327, 330, 324 ...	Hurt ...	97	562	...	659	21	53	108	279	189	9	477	121	66	598	

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*continued*

PART I—*Return of cases*—continued

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Number pending from previous year 4	Number reported in the year 5	Number in which investigation was refused 6	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5−6) 7	Number proved or declared to be false 8	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable 9	Number pending at end of year 10	True cases: Convicted 11	True cases: Discharged or acquitted 12	True cases: Not detected or apprehended 13	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13) 14	Total magistrates' true cases 15	Total magistrates' cases ending in conviction 16	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15) 17	Remarks 18
	Sections of Indian Penal Code																
		Class II—Serious offences against the person—*concld.*															
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	66	133	...	199	9	46	41	70	23	10	103	45	8	148	
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	15	1	16	
22-A	332, 358 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	12	33	...	45	...	8	8	21	5	...	29	2	...	31	
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	8	54	...	62	5	14	5	30	7	1	38	134	61	172	
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grevious hurt.	14	84	...	98	...	18	14	43	20	3	66	...	...	66	
		Total ...	723	2,241	...	2,964	84	275	560	1,233	615	197	2,045	363	150	2,407	
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.															
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity, dacoity with murder, and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	80	53	...	133	5	1	43	18	9	57	84	2	...	86	
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393.	Robbery ...	68	169	...	237	30	23	69	31	33	51	115	5	...	120	
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	26	149	...	175	15	23	47	6	14	70	90	77	22	167	
28	428, 429 ..	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	7	57	...	64	6	12	13	18	8	7	33	24	6	57	
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	313	1,301	...	1,614	121	58	359	179	97	800	1,076	30	7	1,106	
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1	4	...	5	...	...	2	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	
		Total ...	495	1,733	...	2,228	177	117	533	258	163	985	1,401	138	35	1,539	

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*continued*

PART I—*Return of cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4 + 5 − 6)	Number proved or declared to be false	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True cases: Convicted	True cases: Discharged or acquitted	True cases: Not detected or apprehended	True cases: Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13)	Total magistrates' true cases	Total magistrates' cases erding in conviction	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																
	Class IV—Minor offences against the person.																
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	8	17	...	25	3	3	6	6	7	...	13	60	4	73	
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	6	32	...	38	1	4	5	14	13	1	28	...	...	28	
		Total ...	14	49	...	63	4	7	11	20	20	1	41	60	4	101	
	Class V—Minor offences against property.																
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	39	125	...	162	9	15	44	43	7	44	94	12	1	106	
		Theft ... ordinary ...	176	895	...	1,071	49	88	227	317	45	345	707	250	54	957	
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	20	75	...	95	3	17	22	37	3	9	53	294	83	347	
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	54	227	...	281	5	29	37	183	24	3	210	5	...	206	
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating ...	13	49	...	62	3	7	24	13	9	6	28	39	3	67	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3	29	...	32	2	2	4	20	2	2	24	989	126	1,013	
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
		Total ...	305	1,399	...	1,704	71	158	358	613	94	410	1,117	1,589	267	2,607	
		Total of preceding classifications I to V	1,594	5,556	...	7,150	342	592	1,505	2,187	921	1,603	4,711	2,173	460	6,874	
	Class VI—Other offences not specified above.																
39	225, 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	3	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	2	1	3	
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	5	1,325	...	1,330	1	12	16	1,182	117	2	1,301	89	68	1,390	
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	99	645	...	744	10	81	85	480	61	27	568	95	77	663	
		Total ...	105	1,973	...	2,078	11	94	103	1,663	178	29	1,870	186	146	2,056	
		Grand total ...	1,699	7,529	...	9,228	353	686	1,608	3,850	1,099	1,632	6,581	2,359	606	8,930	

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT A

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 173, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases			Remarks
												Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections Indian Penal Code														
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of cognizable offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1-A	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	7	1	...	6	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government promissory notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to currency notes and bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	11	17	12	4	12	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	
8	224, 225, 225-B, 226, 213 and 215.	Other offences against public justice ...	2	32	...	...	34	22	12	3	...	2	...	2	
9	143 to 153, 167, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	249	711	6	3	827	297	530	...	122	46	9	37	2 died.
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	9	60	
		Total ...	262	772	19	7	884	331	553	3	122	118	18	100	2 died.
	Class II—Serious offences against the person														
11	302, 303 ...	Murder ...	293	1,070	43	14	1,004	414	590	100	277	11	4	7	5, see statement.
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	80	325	14	2	332	112	220	9	66	25	1	24	1 died.
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	82	182	1	...	249	136	113	3	13	3	...	3	1 died.
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	4	32	1	...	33	19	14	1	2	4	2	2	
15	377	Unnatural offence ...	5	92	9	...	85	64	21	1	8	3	1	2	1 died.
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	13	1	...	11	2	9	...	6	141	65	76	
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	1	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	178	839	26	3	914	445	469	3	74	32	6	24	1 died.

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*continued*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—continued

Serial No. 1	Law 2	Offence 3	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police 4	Arrested by the police during the year 5	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code 6	Released by magistrates' order before trial 7	Number of persons tried 8	Number convicted 9	Number acquitted or discharged 10	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year 11	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year 12	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number arrested 13	Number convicted 14	Number acquitted or discharged 15	Remarks 16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code														
		Class II—Serious offences against the person—*concld.*													
19	328 ...	Administering stupifying drugs to cause hurt.	...	6	...	...	6	1	5	...	...	7	1	6	
20	327, 330, 324 ...	Hurt ...	96	850	85	11	790	360	430	1	112	4	3	1	
21	363 to 369, 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	69	319	81	1	299	134	165	7	57	96	8	88	
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	38	1	37	
22-A	332 to 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	29	101	1	2	120	60	60	1	7	2	...	2	
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	4	78	2	2	68	36	32	..	5	343	78	265	
24	304-A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	84	1	1	81	43	38	2	7	...	...	...	
		Total ...	852	3,977	166	36	4,003	1,836	2,167	128	625	702	170	537	9
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only													
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoit, dakaitiy with murder, preparation and assembly for dacoity.	16	192	39	...	117	63	54	16	58	5	...	5	1 died.
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393	Robbery ...	48	158	16	3	166	53	113	3	21	10	...	10	1 killed.
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	18	51	6	10	46	12	34	...	7	217	34	183	
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	2	46	2	1	39	23	16	...	4	70	13	57	

STATEMENT A—*continued*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*continued*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—continued

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code	Released by magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons pending arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code														
	Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only—*concld.*														
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	117	634	76	19	571	255	316	19	85	68	8	60	1 died.
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	24	1	...	18	6	12	...	5	...	...	...	
		Total ...	201	1,104	182	33	957	412	545	38	180	370	55	315	3
	Class IV—Minor offences against the person														
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	11	42	1	...	45	14	31	...	7	155	5	150	
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.	2	36	2	...	33	15	18	...	3	...	...	...	
		Total ...	13	78	3	...	78	29	49	...	10	155	5	150	
	Class V—Minor offences against property.														
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	31	84	4	5	88	55	33	...	18	40	2	38	
		Theft ... ordinary	32	632	35	9	527	379	148	17	89	563	81	471	4 escaped.
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	10	73	5	8	60	40	20	2	15	389	84	289	
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	57	379	6	19	368	253	115	5	43	8	...	7	
36	419 and 420 ...	Cheating	3	48	...	1	36	18	18	2	9	53	4	49	
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5	39	...	...	38	27	11	...	6	2,883	168	2,124	
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	138	1,250	50	37	1,117	772	345	26	180	4,296	420	3,282	4
		Totals of preceding classifications I to V	1,466	7,181	360	118	7,039	3,380	3,659	195	1,117	5,648	668	4,384	18

STATEMENT A—*concluded*

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*concluded*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under section 176, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police	Arrested by the police during the year	Released under section 69, Criminal Procedure Code	*Released by magistrates' order before trial*	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Sections of Indian Penal Code														
	Class IV—Other offences not specified above.														
39	295 to 298, 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	2	1	1	
40	270, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	2	1,655	1	1	1,644	1,451	193	...	11	118	86	32	
41	...	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	123	977	20	22	989	761	228	1	68	125	101	24	1 died
		Total ...	125	2,638	21	23	2,636	2,213	423	1	82	245	188	57	1 died.
		Grant total ...	1,591	9,819	381	136	9,675	5,593	4,082	196	1,199	5,893	856	4,441	19

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT B

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929

PART I—*Return of cases*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped, or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences againt the State, public tranquility, etc.											
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	20	20	...	...	3	17	...	...	...	1
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	20	153	173	1	4	61	100	7	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-a 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	20	237	257	3	7	93	112	42	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229 ...	Offences by public servants ...	2	48	50	2	1	15	30	2	...	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 404.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	8	50	58	8	1	22	20	7	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	20	20	8	...	8	4	...	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offence relating to weights and measures	...	8	8	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-a to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	2	103	104	...	2	25	77	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	52	639	691	22	15	232	364	58	...	...	1
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	3	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	13	13	...	...	7	5	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	19	19	4	...	9	5	1	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious offences against property.											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	1	21	22	8	4	6	4	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—*continued*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*continued*

PART I—*Return of cases*—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 and 5)	Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped, or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn (sections 247, 148, 259, 333, 345, 494, C. P. C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Discharge or acquittal	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in Conviction	Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Class IV—Minor offences against the person.												
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	2	59	61	12	34	11	2	2	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	7	175	182	70	38	46	27	1	...	...	3
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	8	450	458	100	208	86	32	32	...	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	34	1,456	1,490	418	450	349	255	18	...	...	6
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	51	2,143	2,193	600	730	492	318	53	...	...	9
	Class V—Minor offences against property.												
19	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	2	116	118	48	23	24	18	5	...	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	3	115	118	11	26	60	17	4	...	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	6	395	401	102	115	130	36	18	...	...	...
		Total ...	11	626	637	161	164	214	71	27	...	...	...
		Totals of preceding classifications I to V ...	115	3,447	3,562	795	913	953	762	139	...	...	10
	Class VI—Offences not specified above.												
22	295-A 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	1	14	15	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	4	71	75	13	14	35	4	9	...	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	47	530	577	139	114	219	74	31	...	...	2
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	1	89	90	19	43	22	4	2	...	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	4	209	213	50	78	56	19	10	...	...	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290. ...	Public and local nuisance ...	...	33	32	...	1	7	24	...	...	...	...
28	291-a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	10	7,545	7,555	...	19	1,266	6,270	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII. C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property ...	1	6	6	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	17	17	1	6	1	9	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	8,513	8,580	228	279	1,612	6,409	52	...	...	8
	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the police		53	5,807	5,860	154	266	1,154	4,150	136	...	...	...
		Grand total ...	236	17,765	18,002	1,187	1,458	3,719	11,321	327	...	...	13

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT B

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
				On complaint	On magistrates' own motion or information from the police				Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offences not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, public, tranquility, etc.														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	2	40	...	42	...	11	31	...	...	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Masters of ship.	12	...	245	...	257	...	105	138	...	14	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225-*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	24	192	111	...	327	3	124	125	...	49	26	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 229.	Offences by public servants ...	20	8	152	...	180	2	71	91	...	7	9	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deed and disposition of property.	13	33	19	...	65	4	33	22	...	6	...	...	...
7	465 to 477-*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	31	...	...	31	...	18	9	...	4	...	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	8	9	...	17	...	13	4	...	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 153-*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	8	213	185	...	406	...	170	232	...	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	77	493	761	...	1,331	9	551	652	...	80	39	...	...

STATEMENT B—*continued*

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—*continued*

PART II—*Return of persons concerned in cases*—continued

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On magistrates' own motion or information from the police	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped, or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
		Class II—Serious offences against the person													
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12-A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	...	17	...	...	17	...	7	6	...	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	22	...	...	22	...	12	6	...	4	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious offences against property													
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	1	33	...	...	34	...	27	4	...	...	3	...	...
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person													
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	6	106	...	...	112	25	19	3	...	8	57	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	8	207	...	...	215	6	59	46	4	2	102	...	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	21	946	...	...	967	182	192	60	...	95	438	...	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	55	1,356	...	...	1,411	35	482	354	...	17	523	...	...
18	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	33	502	...	...	535	...	123	36	...	16	360	...	...
		Total ...	123	3,117	...	...	3,240	248	875	499	4	138	1,480	...	...
		Class V—Minor offences against property													
19	417 and 418 ...	Cheating ...	2	113	...	...	114	2	39	23	...	10	40	...	...
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	6	182	...	...	188	4	88	17	9	8	71	...	...
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	37	781	...	...	818	26	259	68	2	59	406	...	...
		Total ...	45	1,075	...	...	1,120	32	386	108	11	77	517	...	...
		Total of preceding classifications I to V	246	4,740	761	...	5,747	289	1,851	1,269	15	299	2,039	...	...

STATEMENT B—concluded

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1929—concluded

PART II—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued: On complaint	Persons against whom process issued: On magistrates' own motion or information from the police	Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year	Persons who appeared before the courts	Persons discharged after appearance with trial	Persons tried: Acquitted or discharged	Persons tried: Convicted	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks: Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped, or became insane during trial	Remarks: Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offence	Remarks: Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)
		Class VI Other offences not specified above.													
22	295-a, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	8	7	...	...	15	1	8	2	...	2	2	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service	34	245	...	...	279	22	161	20	...	24	52	...	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	79	1,097	...	...	1,176	3	691	74	...	48	360	...	...
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	2	247	...	...	249	75	62	7	...	18	87	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	2	190	...	...	192	...	71	18	...	2	101	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ...	...	32	...	...	32	...	8	24	...	...	...	...	...
28	291-A ...	Keeping and lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisance ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	13	19	...	...	32	...	17	13	...	...	2	...	...
32	Cases under chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	16	...	...	16	...	1	9	...	...	6	...	...
		Total ...	138	1,853	4	...	1,995	101	1,019	171	...	94	610	...	...
	Offences under the special or local laws not cognizable by the public.		134	14,845	4,792	...	19,771	232	6,559	12,058	...	231	691	...	...
		Total of class VI ...	272	16,698	4,796	...	21,766	333	7,578	12,229	...	325	1 301	...	...
		Grand total ...	518	21,438	5,557	...	27,513	622	9,429	13,498	15	624	3,340	...	...

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT C

Property stolen and recovered

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
1 Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	875	151	17·25	1,44,801 12 6	18,954 4 0	13·08	
(b) In conjunction with receiving stolen property.	190	189	99·47	19,906 0 0	18,408 12 0	92·4	
(c) Other thefts	823	353	42·89	67,711 1 3	19,661 4 3	29·0	
2 Robbery (a) Dacoity ...	37	11	29·72	16,330 0 0	577 8 0	3·5	
(b) Other robbery.	100	21	21·00	22,181 13 3	3,475 6 3	15·6	
3 Criminal breach of trust...	44	27	61·36	21,214 8 3	2,098 0 0	9·8	
4 Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent.	13	3	23·07	2,552 0 0	1.009 0 0	3·9	
Total ...	2,082	755	36·21	2,94,697 12 3	64,179 2 6	21·7	
B—Non-cognizable.							
5 Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Criminal misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT D

Showing strength and cost of police for the year 1929

District	Number of Inspectors-General	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Deputy Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Assistant Sub Inspectors	Number of Head Constables: Foot	Number of Head Constables: Water	Number of Head Constables: Mounted	Number of Constables: Foot	Number of Constables: Water	Number of Constables: Mounted	Total	Total cost payable from Imperial or Provincial revenues
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
																Rs.
Hazara	...	1	1	1	2	1	21	8	66	...	1	508	...	15	625	...
Peshawar	...	2	4	5	9	3	57	17	219	...	2	2,034	...	60	2,412	...
Kohat	...	1	1	1	3	...	22	7	82	...	1	741	...	20	879	...
Bannu	...	1	...	2	3	...	19	8	74	...	1	667	...	25	803	...
Dera Ismail Khan ..	..	1	1	2	2	...	22	8	74	...	1	647	...	20	778	...
Inspector-General's Office ...	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	12	...	...	26	...
Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	...	1	...	2	12	...	14	2	17	...	...	16	...	...	64	...
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	1	19	...	...	175	...	...	202	...
Total ...	1	8	7	14	34	5	163	51	557	...	6	4,800	...	140	5,780	29,91,186
Additional Police ...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	...	117	...	...	139	9,400
Grand total ...	1	9	7	14	34	5	165	51	576	...	6	4,917	...	140	5,925	30,00,586

* One Superintendent of Police and one Sub-Inspector (temporary) on special duty in C. I. D. in connection with revision of Police Rules.

STATEMENT D—*concluded*

Showing strength and cost of police for the year 1929—concluded

District	Total cost payable from other sources other than Imperial and Provincial	Grand total cost (columns 17 and 18)	Area in square miles	Population of district	Urban population of district	Number of police stations	Number of outposts	Proportion of police: To area	Proportion of police: To population	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the police force
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.									
Hazara	...	...	2,985	622,349	32,204	15	6	1	1	953	1 to ·64
Peshawar	...	...	2,607	970,367	187,973	31	8	1	1	4,277	1·17
Kohat	...	...	2,694	214,123	27,853	13	9	3·06	1	927	1·05
Bannu	...	...	1,675	246,734	29,737	10	5	1	1	857	1·07
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	3,458	260,767	58,082	11	9	1 to 4	1 to 335·	606	·77
Inspector-General's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	28	1	...	104	1
Total ...	...	29,91,186	13,419	2,314,340	335,849	84	65	1·9	5	6,771	5·06
Additional Police ...	38,667	48,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total ...	38,667	30,39,253	13,419	2,314,340	335,849	84	65	1·9	5	6,771	5·06

Note.—An additional police of 2 head constables and 14 foot constables sanctioned by Local Government for escorting railway clerks in North West Frontier Province has not been included as the police has not so far been actually entertained.

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT D (1)

Showing the strength and cost of the military police in the year 1929

Province	District	Sanctioned strength of police force paid from Provincial revenues: Number of Commandants, Frontier Constabulary	Number of District Officers, Frontier Constabulary	Number of Assistant Commandants	Number of Subedars and Jemadars	Number of Havildars and Naiks	Number of sepoys, including buglers	Total	Total number mounted (columns 4 to 6)	Cost of police: Total pay of all ranks	All other expenditure	Total cost	Vacancies on 31 December: Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers and men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
										Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a.		
North West Frontier Province	Hazara ...	...	1	...	6	21	200	228	10	67,136 13	41,575 15	1,08,712 12	...	...
	Peshawar ...	1	2	1	39	111	965	1,119	142	3,84,138 9	2,06,878 10	5,91,017 3	4	31
	Kohat ...	...	1	2	25	84	759	871	26	2,08,831 0	1,61,925 0	3,70,556 0	...	...
	Bannu ...	...	1	...	17	50	440	508	77	2,04,659 4	1,06,565 5	3,11,224 9	...	10
	Dera Ismail Khan.	...	2	3	46	139	1,209	1,399	179	5,37,025 0	2,41,867 0	7,78,892 0	1	43
	Total ...	1	7	6	133	405	3,573	4,124	434	14,01,590 10	7,58,811 14	21,60,402 8	5	84

F. C. ISEMONGER,
Inspector-General of Police,
North West Frontier Province.

STATEMENT E

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for the year 1929

Province	District	Total strength				Armament of the force			Punishments			
		Sanctioned		Actual					Dismissed		Punished departmentally, otherwise than by dismissal	
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of rifles	Number of smooth bores	Number of revolvers	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North West Frontier Province	Hazara	32	600	30	600	175	202	23	...	3	...	38
	Peshawar	86	2,315	86	2,295	581	1,392	74	1	30	5	102
	Kohat	32	844	32	842	380	492	24	1	10	2	52
	Bannu	30	767	30	760	335	415	24	...	6	...	17
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	32	747	30	745	274	295	20	...	14	1	35
	Inspector-General of Police's Office ...	6	18	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	28	33	28	30	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
	Railway	7	194	7	191	...	74	12	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	253	5,518	249	5,481	1,745	2,870	189	2	63	8	245

STATEMENT E—*continued*

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for the year 1929—continued

Province	District	Punishments—*concld.*								Rewards		Education	
		Punished judicially by a magistrate or Sessions Court								Rewarded during the year		Number of police who can read and write	
		Under Police Act		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other offences					
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards	Officers	Men
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
North West Frontier Province	Hazara	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	30	178
	Peshawar	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	292	86	437
	Kohat	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,712	32	231
	Bannu	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	66	30	178
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	150	30	206
	Inspector-General of Police's Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
	Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	28	27
	Railway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	71
	Total ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	2,252	249	1,334

STATEMENT E—concluded

Return showing equipment, descriptive and general internal management of the force for the year 1929—concluded

Province	District	Number of constables					Number who have left the force during the year						Percentage on total actual strength of		
		Number enlisted during the year	Of one year and under three years' service	Of three years and under ten years' service	Of ten years and under 17 years' service	Of 17 years' service and over	On pension and gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admission into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths
1	2	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North West Frontier Province	Hazara	53	9	138	132	62	30	8	3	13	...	3	6·1	·9	·04
	Peshawar	173	256	798	366	481	43	78	30	32	14	17	69	1	7
	Kohat	97	116	346	159	41	22	25	11	37	...	8	79·1	2·1	9
	Bannu	46	116	227	229	71	4	13	6	10	...	2	93	2·2	3
	Dera Ismail Khan ...	76	186	303	125	56	10	30	16	10	...	6	86·5	1·51	77
	Inspector-General's of Police Office	...	1	4	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Criminal Investigation Department and Intelligence Bureau ...	...	5	7	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway	...	9	70	48	45	7	3	...	...	...	4	23·7	·6	2·02
	Total ...	445	698	1,892	1,035	761	118	167	66	102	14	40	59·5	3	4·1

F. C. ISEMONGER,

Inspector-General of Police,

North West Frontier Province.

GP&SO-NWFP—1959IGP—PB105—7-11-30—(182)